

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 203

19 October 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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GENERAL

U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS IMPROVE AFTER LIFTING OF EMBARGO

OW181750Y Peking NCNA in English 1738 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Turkish-American relations have improved since the U.S. lifted its arms embargo on Turkey. The Turkish Government has decided to reopen four U.S. military bases in the country and has made contacts with the U.S. Government in political, military and economic fields.

On September 27, the day following the U.S. announcement of the lifting of the embargo, U.S. Air Force logistics commander B. Fonda held talks here with Turkish Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya and second chief of the General Staff of the armed forces Haydar Saltik. On the same day, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun started talks on Turkish-American relations with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York.

After the repeal of the U.S. arms embargo, the Turkish Government held a series of meetings to discuss Turkish-American military cooperation.

Since October 9, the four main U.S. bases in Turkey have been in operation. Meanwhile, 85 million dollars' worth of U.S. military equipment and arms are being airlifted and shipped to Turkey. The U.S. will also hold negotiations with Turkey on the conclusion of a defence cooperation agreement.

The U.S. arms embargo on Turkey was imposed in February 1975 to pressurize Turkey on the Cyprus issue. It caused difficulties to [the] Turkish defence system, and the Turkish Government retaliated by closing down all 25 U.S. military bases in the country (except the NATO's Incirlik Base).

In the wake of the U.S. arms ban on Turkey, the Soviet Union took advantage of the situation and stepped up its infiltration in this area in an attempt to squeeze out the United States from this strategic area. The Soviet Union not only offered more loans to Turkey, but also suggested the conclusion of a "non-aggression" treaty. However, when the Turkish Government decided to reopen four U.S. bases, the Russians accused Turkey of undermining "detente".

U.S.-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

OW181734Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--The 4th session of the Hungarian-American Joint Economic Council was held in Chicago on October 17 and 18, according to the press here. The two sides discussed the possibility of further development in commercial, industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The trade volume of the two countries has fairly increased in recent years. In 1974 when the council was set up, it was 130 million U.S. dollars. It reached 200 million dollars in 1977.

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UNITED STATES

U.S. OCEANOGRAPHIC DELEGATION ATTENDS PEKING BANQUET

OW181802Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Shen Chen-tung, director of the State Oceanographic Bureau, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a U.S. oceanographic delegation with Dr. Walter H. Munk as its head and Dr. Dirk Frankenberg as its deputy head.

Composed of 11 oceanographers and two other American friends, the delegation arrived in Peking yesterday after visiting Canton, Wuhan, Nanking, Hangchow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Talien and Tientsin. In order to seek Sino-American exchange and cooperation on marine science, the American friends had made a detailed study of China's oceanographic research during their visit.

Mr. William W. Thomas Jr., an official of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, attended the banquet. Also present were Lo Yu-ju, a leading member of the Society of Oceanography of China, and Chinese oceanographers.

Both Director Shen Chen-tung and Dr. Munk expressed their optimism over prospects for the academic exchange and cooperation in Sino-American oceanographic science.

U.S. PROFESSOR RECEIVED BY PRC SCIENCE OFFICIALS

OW181804Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met and dined Professor Yang Jen-tsi of bio-chemistry of the University of California, U.S.A., here this evening.

Present on the occasion was Kao Ko-wu, deputy director of the Institute of Biochemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The American professor has come to China to give lectures at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

BRIEFS

U.S. CONSTRUCTION SPECIALISTS--Peking, 7 Oct--An American construction specialists exchange tour led by Julius Kovner left here by air today to visit other parts of China. The American guests arrived here on September 27 at the invitation of the Architectural Society of China. Chang Pai-fa, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, met with the American construction specialists in Peking. Ho Kuang-Chien, acting president of the Architectural Society of China, gave a banquet in their honor. The American specialists exchanged experience with their Chinese counterparts. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1539 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW]

CALIFORNIA CHAMBER DELEGATION--Peking 5 Oct--A 20-member delegation of the California Chamber of Commerce led by Fredrick C. Larkin, Jr, chairman of the board of directors of the Security Pacific National Bank, left here today for home via Canton. The delegation arrived in China on September 25 as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Before the delegation came to Peking, it had toured to Canton, Hangchow and Shanghai. During the delegation's sojourn in Peking, Chairman Wang Yao-ting of the host council gave a dinner in its honour. Wang Jun-sheng, vice minister of foreign trade, had a meeting with the American friends. The delegation had business talks with organizations concerned including Chinese national import and export corporations and the Bank of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1427 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW]

SOVIET UNION

PEKING RAPS NEW SOVIET MBFR DISARMAMENT 'SWINDLE'

HK180543Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 Oct 78 p 6 HK

[Commentary by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter: "Who Is the Hero of the 'Political Game'?"

[Text] Talks on disarmament in central Europe have resumed in Vienna. On the one hand, the Soviet propaganda machine boasted of Soviet "sincerity" in the talks. On the other, it reproached the West for "playing a political game" in the talks, for using "delaying" tricks and for "obstructing the conclusion of the treaty."

We recall that in 1973, when preparations for the talks on disarmament in central Europe were underway, the Soviet Union glibly professed that the talks "had great significance," could "mitigate the tense situation in Europe" and could "strengthen world peace." However, these talks of "great significance" have continued for almost 5 years. There have been 15 rounds and over 170 meetings, and nothing has yet been achieved. In Soviet publications, the disarmament talks in Vienna have now become a ridiculous "political game." This is very ironic of them.

The Soviet Union reproached the West for playing a political game, yet the facts of the past 5 years show that the Soviet Union itself is the hero of this "political game" in Vienna and its tricks and designs far exceed those of its rivals.

The talks on disarmament in central Europe were originally suggested by the West in 1967. The Soviet Union refused the suggestion at that time. The Soviet Union was interested in holding a so-called "European security conference," but the West linked the "European security conference" with the talks on disarmament in central Europe. To cajole the West into the "European security conference," the Soviet Union eventually accepted the West's suggestion on holding talks on disarmament in central Europe in return for the holding of the "European security conference." As for the talks on disarmament in central Europe, the Soviet Union did not make any reductions, not even a single soldier. On the contrary, there was a remarkable increase in its troops and armaments in central Europe.

While the talks on disarmament in central Europe were in progress, the Soviet Union long refused to reveal the troop strength of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. It was said to be a so-called "military secret." If even the number of troops was kept secret, how could the disarmament talks begin? One of the reasons why nothing has come of the Vienna talks is that the Soviet Union has an unreasonable attitude. This process lags behind by 2 years.

In 1976, the Soviet Union changed its trick by suddenly revealing its "military secret." It announced that the Warsaw Pact had 965,000 men in central Europe. Of these, 805,000 belonged to the ground forces. But did this show that the Soviet Union was finally being sincere about disarmament? No! The figures are false. The West revealed that the Soviet bloc had claimed 150,000 men less than the actual number and so refused to accept the Soviet swindle. The talks were again stalemated.

The West once offered to withdraw 1,000 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons and 29,000 U.S. soldiers from Europe in exchange for the Soviet withdrawal of one combined tank army, which has 1,700 tanks and 68,000 men, from central Europe. Western publications called this proposal a deal involving "an apple for an orange." But the Soviet Union wanted both the apple and the orange. The U.S. withdrawal of its tactical nuclear weapons was exactly what the Soviet Union wanted, but it was impossible for the Soviet Union to withdraw its tanks. Therefore, the deal of "an apple for an orange" was called off.

For a long time the Soviet Union advocated "freezing the status quo" with the intention of consolidating the superiority of its conventional army in central Europe. Since the West did not agree to this, the Soviet Union put forward another so-called "new proposal" not long ago. It has been said that this proposal suggests that, after the reduction, each side maintain "the same level" of 900,000 men in central Europe. Of these, 700,000 are to be ground forces. On the surface, it seems fair and reasonable. Actually, the Soviet Union has stipulated the prerequisite that the West must first admit that the troops of both sides in central Europe should be "roughly equal," which means allowing the Soviet Union to claim 150,000 men less than the actual number. If disarmament reaches an "equal level" according to this principle of "equality," will the Soviet Union still not be superior and West Europe in a dangerously inferior position? Therefore, the West thinks that the Soviet game rules only "endanger the security of the West." The last round of talks ended under these circumstances.

In the first place, the talks on disarmament in central Europe are a "political game" in which both the Soviet Union and the United States fool and cheat each other. It conceals the scramble for Europe between the Soviet Union and the United States and, in particular, Soviet military expansion. After 5 years of negotiations, Soviet military strength has become an ever more serious threat of war to Western Europe year after year. West European public opinion cannot but help howling in alarm that it is precisely behind the smokescreen of the "European security conference" and the talks on disarmament in central Europe that Soviet troops on the European front "obtain more and more new tanks, planes, guided missiles and other modern weapons" and that they already have "the ability to attack on relatively short notice." West Europe has concluded from this harsh reality that the talks on disarmament in central Europe are "meaningless." The one who is still enthusiastic about this prolonged "political game" is no one else but its hero, Moscow.

PEKING SCORES NEW TSARS' GREAT-RUSSIAN CHAUVINISM

OW181944Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "A Disastrous Consequence of the New Tsars' Great-Russian Chauvinist Policy"]

[Text] The Soviet ruling clique brags that "in the Soviet Union, all nationalities--large or small--are guaranteed true equality in all fields of social life." Now let us see, from the economic point of view, whether equality is truly guaranteed among the various nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Early this year, the Soviet Union's PRAVDA revealed that in the Soviet Kazakh and Kirgiz republics locally produced consumer goods account for only 3 to 4 percent of all local consumer goods. What causes this situation? Is it because of the lack of raw materials in these two republics? PRAVDA admitted that these two republics have sufficient raw materials and the necessary equipment. So, this is not the reason. Is it because they lack manpower? A book entitled "The Balance of Manpower" published in the Soviet Union acknowledged that in most regions of the Soviet central Asian republics a problem still exists over how to fully use the latent manpower. This, then, is not the cause either. One might ask: "Then what is the true cause after all?" The answer to this question can be found in the remarks made by Soviet leaders.

As early as 1966 Brezhnev said: "A sound system of division of labor has come into being among the various Soviet republics. This system has closely linked the interests of our various nationalities." Another Soviet leader also remarked: "The tendency toward economic self-sufficiency and all-around economic development in various Soviet republics is harmful and dangerous to the union's interest and to every nationality."

The Soviet ruling clique demands that all Soviet republics engage in specialized economic undertakings while at the same time it denies them their just demand to produce the consumer goods they need. In analyzing this Soviet policy, an article in the United Kingdom's ECONOMIST pointed out: "Brezhnev's policy is based on the assumption that a republic will not be able to start a revolution once it develops a single-crop economy. Of course, it should be added that this policy also makes it easier for the new tsars to exploit the Soviet minority nationalities. It is precisely this (?lopsided) economic development policy pushed by the Soviet authorities that has caused economic backwardness in the minority regions.

Although the Soviet central Asian and Kazakh republics are cotton-producing regions, their cotton cloth industry is considerably backward. Kazakh is one of the largest Soviet grain-producing bases. In 1976, it supplied one fifth of the Soviet Union's marketable grains. However, its agricultural processing industry is extremely backward. (?Dzhiyenbayev), chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kazakh Republic, admitted as early as 1965 that although Kazakh was a large republic producing huge quantities of grains, it had to import large quantities of flour, foodstuffs, [word indistinct] and macaroni from other parts of the Soviet Union. This situation remained basically unchanged to this day. Kazakh is also extremely rich in fuel and mineral resources. However, under the new tsarist rule, its consumer industry has developed rather slowly.

In the face of strong resentment among the minority nationalities because of this policy, the Kremlin was forced to admit the scarcity of locally produced consumer goods. However, it blamed the workers and administrators in the economic field in an effort to absolve itself of responsibility. This is futile. People can clearly see that the economic backwardness in the minority regions is one of the disastrous consequences of the Soviet great-Russian chauvinism.

FRENCH JOURNAL DISCUSSES USSR'S ANTI-NATO PLANS

OW182316Y Peking NCNA in English 2221 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (HSINHUA)--The pincers movement disposed by the Soviet Union against NATO has been reinforced, pointed out LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL in an article today.

90,000 men and 100 war ships were concentrated during the large-scale military exercise carried out by the Soviet Union in the Arctic. Its theme, the article said, is a forced landing in the north of Norway. "This operation constituted part of the world strategy that the Soviet Union intends to apply in the years to come. Roughly, this plan consists of a double pincers movement against NATO. That is to say: The control of maritime lines around Africa and of the obligatory route for U.S. reinforcement and material, and the establishment of numerous bases in the Arctic and the Mediterranean; the surveillance of passage of tankers on the oil route from the Middle East to the European countries, namely, to exercise control around southern Africa and the entrance of the Suez Canal. At the same time, the Soviet troops stationed in Europe have been considerably reinforced in tanks and in missile bases, of which 2,000 bases have already been operational," the article said.

Preparations for this double envelopment have already been in big progress in certain regions, and in a state of elaboration in other regions.

In the Indian Ocean, the article said, the Soviet Union has controlled the southern entrance of the Red Sea. For still better surveillance of the oil passage from the Middle East, the Soviets have also gained foot-holds in the southeastern part of Africa.

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Dwelling on the strengthening of Soviet military forces in Europe, the article pointed out: "A series of new missiles have already entered into service. SS-N-18 missiles armed with three nuclear warheads and with a range of 9,000 kilometers have already equipped the "Delta" class submarines. These SS-N-18 missiles have been deployed at the 2,000 bases from the Barents Sea to East Siberia and Chita."

The article said: "The effective strength of the 31 Soviet divisions stationed in Eastern Europe have been increased from 11,000 to 14,000 men. 12,000 T-72 tanks (a new model) are now in service in the units. 22 more divisions garrisoned in the western part of the Soviet Union are ready to reinforce the disposition with 72 hours. In addition, 10 armoured divisions stationed in the German Democratic Republic have already received new electronic equipment and a special logistic fleet of 300 lorries."

USSR STAGES TWO NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS ON 17 OCTOBER

OW181806Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--An underground Soviet nuclear explosion in the northern Ural Mountains at 1400 GMT yesterday was registered by the Uppsala Seismological Institute of Sweden according to a report from Stockholm.

An institute spokesman today said that the explosion took place some 1,300 kilometres east of Moscow. He gave its Richter scale rating as 5.8.

Yesterday the institute reported that 0500 GMT on that day there was another Soviet underground nuclear explosion--6.4 on the Richter scale--on the island of Novaya Zemlya situated between the Barents and Kara seas.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE APPROVES JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW181602Y Peking NCNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--The House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet at a plenary session this afternoon approved a bill ratifying the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

The bill was submitted earlier today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The House of Representatives approved the treaty on October 16. So far, the Japanese Diet has completed all formalities for the full ratification of the treaty.

FUKUDA PLEDGES TO PROMOTE COOPERATION WITH ARAB STATES

OW181816Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has declared that his country will promote economic and technical cooperation with Arab countries on the basis of equality and reciprocity, the Kuwaiti paper AL QABAS reported today.

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In a recent interview with the paper, the Japanese prime minister said: "As I see it, the relations between Japan and Arab countries have become closer and closer. In talks with the leaders of a number of Arab countries, we all agreed that the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between us is not only necessary to Japan and Arab countries but also conducive to world peace and stability." "Therefore," he added, "Japan is determined to expand its economic and technical cooperation with Arab countries and increase exchanges in the cultural, academic and scientific fields."

On the problem of security, Prime Minister Fukuda said: "Japan's security depends on its minimum defence force and the security arrangements we have made with the U.S. I am convinced that this policy not only enjoys the extensive support of the Japanese people but is also beneficial to the stability of relations in Asia and the world."

KANG SHIH-EN MEETS VISITING TOKYO UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

OW180917Y Peking NCNA in English 0847 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the second delegation of professors of Tokyo University led by Professor Mitsuo Sakai, director of the university's Nuclear Research Institute, with professors Yoshihiro Hisamatsu and Kazuo Aoi as its deputy leaders.

Present were Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Wang Kan-chang [3769 3227 2490], director of the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

NCNA NEWSLETTER DESCRIBES VISIT OF PRC SCIENTISTS TO JAPAN

OW181042Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Newsletter by Lo Wei-lung: "The Common Wishes of Chinese and Japanese Scientists"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 12 Oct--Amid comfortable early autumn weather, the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by the academy's vice president, Chou Pei-yuan, recently visited Japan. They were the first group of goodwill emissaries from China's science and technology circles to visit Japan since the signing of China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

Chou Pei-yuan, head of the delegation, expressed his appreciation for the Japanese friends' stand in resolutely supporting the Chinese academic circles' participation in international academic activities. He said: "Chinese scientists desire to make friendly contacts with scientists from various other countries. But we adamantly oppose political schemes calling for 'two Chinas' and 'one China and one Taiwan' in international academic organizations. We will not act according to political expediency. In international science and technology organizations, only representatives of the PRC's science and technology organizations can legitimately represent China." He said: "We welcome scientists from Taiwan province participating as individuals in international conferences which we attend."

When the delegation visited the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science, Isao Amagi, director of the society, talked about the long-range plans to develop China's science and technology announced by Vice President Fang I of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at the Chinese National Science Conference. Amagi said Japanese scientists are willing to assist in the fulfillment of these grandiose plans.

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Kiyo Wadachi, president of the Japanese Academy of Sciences, arranged a special meeting of the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association and the Chinese Academy of Sciences delegation to jointly discuss how to further promote science and technology exchanges between the two countries. Scientists on both sides freely talked about the prospect for jointly promoting science and technology development.

BRIEFS

PRC DIPLOMAT LEAVES JAPAN--Tokyo, 10 Oct--Hsiao Hsiang-chien, counsellor at the Chinese Embassy for the past 6 years, left for home Tuesday aboard a Chinese Government plane. Hsiao's diplomatic activities in Tokyo began in July 1972 when he assumed the post of Chinese delegate of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office, which maintained contacts between the two countries despite the absence of official diplomatic ties. Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, has been named to succeed Hsiao. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LAO PRESIDENT ON ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE LAO, CHINESE PEOPLES

OW190728Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--The rumours spread by the enemy recently about China supporting the Lao elements in exile are aimed at driving a wedge between the Lao and Chinese peoples, said Lao President Souphanouvong, according to a report of the Lao paper SIENG PASASON (VOICE OF THE PEOPLE).

The president was speaking to a number of noted Lao patriotic personages at a gathering held here on October 12 to mark the 37th anniversary of the country's independent day.

President Souphanouvong said that although Laos has achieved tremendous successes of historical significance, she still faces many difficulties, particularly in the economic domain. He said that these difficulties stem from the unscrupulous sabotage by imperialism and its lackeys the reactionaries, repeated serious natural calamities, and "the dogged existence of the ideology of capital imperialism and its remnants in the minds of our cadres, workers and staff, such as lack of the spirit of being masters of the country and their own work, selfishness, the tendency towards personal survival, parasitism, dependence on others and foreign countries, and lack of serious efforts for self-reliance".

President Souphanouvong said: "Imperialism and the world reactionaries are trying their best to find various political, economic and military means, overt and covert, to unleash counter-attack on us." He added that they engage in a psychological war, distort and vilify the principles and policies of our party and our country, create division among ourselves and between Laos and Vietnam.

President Souphanouvong said that what is more serious is that in recent days they have made a new propaganda alleging that China is the new patron of Lao elements in exile, that China will attack Vietnam and proceed to attack Laos, etc. He said: "The rumors are extremely vicious, insidious and dangerous. Their aim is to sow instability and terror among the broad masses of the people so that they will lose confidence in the implementation of the principles and policies of our party and country, thus driving a wedge between the Lao and Chinese peoples."

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NCNA CITES CRITICAL REPORTS ON SRV PREMIER'S SINGAPORE VISIT

OW181150Y Peking NCNA in English 1937 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 October (HSINHUA)--Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong concluded his two-day visit to Singapore yesterday. A joint statement issued by the two countries stated: "The two prime ministers expressed their respective views on the desirability of Southeast Asia being a region of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality as well as of stability and prosperity. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew reaffirmed Singapore's commitment to the objective of the ASEAN concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," according to a report from Singapore.

A REUTER dispatch said that there were few substantials in Pham Van Dong's "let's be friends" tour of Southeast Asia except "honeyed words" and "pleas for more trade." "Mr Dong's visit failed to clear up ambiguities over Vietnam's attitude to the ASEAN proposal to turn Southeast Asia eventually into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality." A UPI dispatch said that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told Dong, "Singapore and Vietnam could best establish confidence in each other by matching words with deeds." This is a similar admonishment to that made previously by the leaders of Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia.

A REUTER dispatch said that Pham Van Dong was on the headlines with statements such as "Vietnam respects the independence and sovereignty of other states." The Singapore Government "put across the message to Mr. Dong that ASEAN will be watching to see how Hanoi applies this principle of coexistence to its neighbour, Cambodia."

Pham Van Dong made a five-day visit to Malaysia prior to his visit to Singapore.

PRC RED CROSS SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE ON SRV FLOODS

BK181444Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1330 GMT 18 Oct 78 BK

[Text] On 18 October the Red Cross Society of China sent the Red Cross Society of Vietnam a message which reads in full as follows:

The Red Cross Society of Vietnam, Hanoi!

According to press reports, floods have caused very serious losses to your people in the affected areas. We would like to convey to you and, through you, to the people in the flood-stricken areas our sympathy and sincere regards.

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[signed] The Red Cross Society of China.

MARCOS, IENG SARY EXCHANGE DINNER SPEECHES IN MANILA

OW182004Y Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 18 October (HSINHUA)--"We in Southeast Asia, whatever be the difference in our political and social system, can live and work together for our common advancement and for peace throughout the region," said Philippine President and Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos in his speech at a state banquet he gave in honour of Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary of Democratic Kampuchea at Malacanang Palace here tonight.

Marcos said: "Your visit confirms beyond words the strong, the united and the abiding desire of the people and government of Kampuchea to maintain close and strong relations with the Philippines, and to work with her neighbours in the region for peace and stability in Southeast Asia." He said: "Today, with your present resolve to strengthen and advance relations with the rest of Southeast Asia, we see this development as expressive of the fact that Kampuchea has emerged from this period of transition stronger, united, and independent as ever. And we see this national achievement as a factor that will greatly contribute to all that we cherish for the future of our region." He said, "For there is a splendid message, conveyed to all who pray for peace and progress in our region, in the new stability and strength of your country and your people. It is a message of assurance that the bitter conflict that lately engaged our region has not been suffered for nothing. It has given rise to strong, sovereign and independent nations. It is a message too of confidence, that we in Southeast Asia, whatever be the differences in our political and social systems, can live and work together for our common advancement and for peace throughout the region. In saying this, we are not being blind to the obvious challenges and difficulties that confront us in this desire for peace and progress. I only wish to emphasize that all our countries want peace and need progress."

In his speech, Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary stressed that "an independent Kampuchea constitutes a great obstacle to the acts of expansion against Southeast Asian countries." He said: "The Kampuchean people just like the other peoples, want to live in security and peace, in national honour and dignity and in national independence, and to mobilize all their efforts and time in order to build up a prosperous and glorious country by abiding by the line of being independent, master of their own destiny and self-reliance. But these wishes for peace of our people have met with great obstacles caused by the most savage acts of aggression, annexation and territorial swallowing. Thus, the people of Kampuchea have to struggle in order to defend their country. This struggle has made Democratic Kampuchea always develop and always go forward as an independent and non-aligned country."

He said: "The sacrifices that the people of Kampuchea have consented and are still consenting, aim at defending their sacred rights and national interests. That is true and that is also our national duty. But the fact that the people of Kampuchea have successfully defended and safeguarded their national independence, has also contributed directly to the cause of independence and peace and to the legitimate interests of Southeast Asian countries and other Asian countries. For, an independent Kampuchea constitutes a great obstacle to the acts of expansion against Southeast Asian countries."

He said: "Up to now, His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the people and government of the Republic of the Philippines have paid a careful attention to the efforts of the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea in defending the independence of their country which is connected with the evolution of events in Southeast Asia. For this, we would like to express our warm thanks. Our delegation is convinced that this present visit to the Republic of the Philippines will play a part in further developing our mutual understanding in order to defend our common and legitimate interests, to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and the cooperation between our two countries."

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PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS WORLD FORESTRY CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

OW181326Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 October (HSINHUA)--The Eighth World Forestry Congress opened in Jakarta yesterday, according to ANTARA.

Indonesian President Suharto spoke at the opening ceremony and appealed for more co-operation among nations in the preservation of forests.

Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik and the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma, also spoke at the opening ceremony.

More than 2,000 delegates from over 80 countries and different international organizations attended the opening ceremony. Among those present was a Chinese delegation led by Wang Pin, deputy director of the Administrative Bureau of Forestry.

The 13-day congress which is due to close on October 28 will have as its main theme the use of forests for the benefit of mankind.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL, BANGLADESH REACH AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

OW181812Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 October (HSINHUA)--Full understanding has been reached between Bangladesh and Nepal on bilateral cooperation in trade promotion, transit facilities, water resources development, technical cooperation on joint ventures and tourism.

This was announced in the minutes signed here yesterday evening by the Nepalese delegation led by Finance Minister B.B. Thapa and the Bangladesh delegation led by Planning and Finance Minister M.N. Huda.

This was the result of the first two-day meeting of the two countries' joint economic commission.

EUROPE

FANG I VISITS FRENCH NUCLEAR STUDY CENTER IN GRENOBLE

OW190815Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party today visited the Nuclear Studies Center and the Laboratory of Electronic and Technological Information in the science city of Grenoble in southeastern France.

They went round the installations accompanied by Pierre Bernard-Reymond, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Vice-President Fang I had free and easy conversations with a number of scholars and professors and told them that he was deeply impressed by the profound friendship shown to the Chinese people. "We should step up the exchange and cooperation between our two countries in various fields, including culture, science and technology," he declared.

The Chinese vice-premier's remarks were warmly applauded by the French friends. They hoped that French-Chinese cooperation would be carried out in more concrete forms. They said they were glad to receive Chinese students to be sent to the city for research and study.

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After their return here from Grenoble, the Chinese visitors were honoured at a reception given in the evening by Alice Saunier-Seite, minister of universities.

In Tricastin yesterday, Vice-Premier Fang I said China and France should cooperate more closely in the use of nuclear energy. He made the statement when he and some members of his construction party were visiting Europe's biggest site where a factory for isotope separation and a nuclear power plant are under construction. They were accompanied by Marc Becam, secretary of state for local collectives, and Jean Teillac, high commissioner of atomic energy.

Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other members of Fang I's party, today paid a visit to Max Von Laue-Paul Langevin Institute in Grenoble. The late French physicist Prof. Paul Langevin was an old friend of the 78-year-old Yen Chi-tzu.

The institute, a scientific research centre set up by France, West Germany and Britain, has a neutron-scattering nuclear reactor with a capacity of 57mw, the biggest of its kind in the world. Scientists from ten countries are now working there.

TENG YING-CHAO MEETS NORWEGIAN M-L PARTY DELEGATION

OW181010Y Peking NCNA in English 0847 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning had a cordial meeting and a sincere and friendly conversation with Paal Steigan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist).

Present on the occasion were Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Chu Ta-cheng and Chu Shih-lun, leading members of bureaus concerned under the International Liaison Department.

UK LORD SPEAKS ON PRC-EUROPEAN FRIENDSHIP

OW182240Y Peking NCNA in English 2215 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--"It is not Europeans or Chinese who are at this moment engaged in political and strategic penetrations in Africa. There are not a million European troops on the frontiers of China, nor are there a million Chinese troops on the frontiers of Europe. Those troops are Russian," said Lord Bessborough, British Conservative and rapporteur at the European Parliament, here on October 16.

In his lecture here entitled "The European Community and China," Lord Bessborough said: "The Chinese leaders know that European traditions assume that mankind has more important aims than the purely material. We Europeans understand the sacrifice that all the Chinese are making for the political and economic progress of China. There is pride in China--pride in self-reliance. But as I said in the European Parliament, China finds a Europe still struggling to unite after two catastrophic wars, struggling to create an effective European Community--an aim supported by the People's Republic." He stated: "The Community must distinguish itself by generosity of spirit and commercial wisdom if it is to make a lasting success of a Sino-European friendship." "The Chinese are certainly in earnest about their relationship with the Community. They would like to see a more effective European union. We should not disappoint them any more than we should, in this, disappoint, say, our Atlantic Allies," he added.

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The commission might, he suggested, also establish a permanent delegation of the community in Peking, such as the Community have in Washington. Among the tasks of the delegation would be the preparation of the next meeting of the proposed standing conference, a conference that would decide, among other things, the broad principle of the contracts which European Community firms would negotiate with Chinese corporations, he said.

"I hope that what is now beginning to happen will pave the way for a relationship which will continue into the next millennium and beyond. Its successful implementation lead to economic recovery and renaissance in Europe too," he concluded.

GROWING TRADE BETWEEN EC, YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

OW181942Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 17 Oct (HSINHUA)--The economic and trade ties between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia have been developing in the past few years.

The first three-year trade agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia was concluded as early as March 1970. There has been great development in their economic and trade relations, particularly after the five-year agreement on economic cooperation [was] concluded in 1973. The trade volume increased to 5,155 million U.S. dollars in 1977 from 2,030 million dollars in 1973, an increase of 150 percent. A joint committee was set up in July 1975 and its first meeting discussed further cooperation between them in industry, agriculture and technology. In January 1976, the ministerial council of the community decided that the European Investment Bank provides Yugoslavia with loans of 50 million European account units (about over 60 million U.S. dollars).

Van der Stoel, then president of the ministerial council of the community, visited Yugoslavia in December 1976 and signed a joint statement with the Yugoslav Government in which they decided to "strengthen, deepen and diversify mutual cooperation, to develop their relations." They also discussed possibilities for cooperation in new fields.

When W. Haferkamp, vice-chairman of the commission of the European Community, visited Belgrade in September 1977, both sides agreed to negotiate a new cooperation agreement with more contents in 1978 to replace the old one which was due to expire in late August 1978. Talks on the new agreement were held here last February 13 and the second round of the talks took place last April. Last June, Haferkamp paid another visit to Yugoslavia.

As Yugoslavia had large trade deficits in its trade with the European Community in the past few years, it demanded a more favoured treatment from the latter so as to ensure a further development of the trade between the two sides. The commission of the European Community has of late advanced a programme under which most of the industrial products of Yugoslavia can export to the community member states duty-free and the quota of the latter's farm imports from the former will be markedly cut. The programme also stipulates extensive cooperation between the two sides in the fields of finance, industry, energy and science.

It can be expected that the relations between the two sides will develop after the signing of the new agreement.

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YUGOSLAV YOUTH TAKE PART IN VOLUNTARY LABOR

OW181818Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Many young people in Yugoslavia have taken an active part in voluntary labour, received revolutionary education as a result of it and thus helped make contributions to the socialist construction of their motherland.

This year the voluntary labour programme was the largest in scale in the past 15 years and more young people took part than ever before. To date some 3.5 million young people have taken part in projects such as tree planting, environmental protection, and the construction of railways, highways, schools, sports installations and parks according to the press here.

A total of twenty-five projects were organized by the federal republic and some 58 thousand young people took part. This is twice the number of people who took part last year. During the course of the labour, the young people learned technological skills, knowledge of all-people defence and the theory of Marxism. Their work helped promote their friendship and understanding and thereby strengthened the unity among different nationalities of the country.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE RESOLUTION ON LEBANON

OW181740Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, 17 Oct (HSINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the Arab countries participating in or contributing to the peace-keeping force in Lebanon today stressed in a resolution "Lebanese unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within the framework of its democratic system, with the state exercising its authority over all Lebanese soil, with an end to all manifestations and obstacles which prevent the establishment of a strong central authority and the restoration of state institutions which were affected by the incidents."

The resolution was adopted before the ministers concluded their conference at Bayt Ad Din, Lebanon, for resolving the crisis in Lebanon, according to the national news agency of Lebanon.

Other principles the resolution contained included: terminating all armed manifestations, gathering arms and banning the carrying of weapons unless permitted by law; complete application of the resolutions of Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences; prohibiting all information campaigns for the sake of national unity; setting a timetable for the building of a Lebanese army in order to fulfill its role in maintaining national security and assuming the duties now being undertaken by the Arab deterrent force; efforts should be made to bring about national reconciliation between conflicting Lebanese groups and to introduce reforms to strengthen national unity; application of law against those who deal with the Israeli enemy.

The conference also decided to set up a committee composed of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait to carry out missions of the Lebanese president within the framework of these principles.

It was reported that after the conference the Lebanese prime minister and the foreign ministers expressed the hope that the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the conference would lead to the solution of the Lebanese crisis. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said he expected the conference would have a positive impact.

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Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that the resolutions constituted an over-all framework for a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah hoped that the conference would signal the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam hoped that the resolutions of the conference would be successfully carried out.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO CONCLUDES VISIT TO MALI

Received by Moussa Traore

OW181558Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 17 Oct (HSINHUA)--Moussa Traore, president of the Military Committee for National Liberation of Mali, head of state and president of the government, this afternoon received visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao. They had a cordial and friendly talk at the People's Palace.

President Traore said: "I am very glad to meet you here, for you are the representative of a great, friendly country and of the great Chinese people." Vice-Premier Keng Piao heartily thanked the Malian Government and people for the warm hospitality given to him and his party, and conveyed a formal invitation to visit China from Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying to President Traore. President Traore accepted the invitation with great pleasure.

Present on the occasion were Amadou Baba Diarra, vice-president of the Military Committee and minister of finance and commerce; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Sinali Thera, Malian ambassador to China. Present on the Chinese side were Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; Ho Kong-kai, director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Fan Tso-kai, Chinese ambassador to Mali.

In the same afternoon, Mariam Traore, wife of President Traore, received Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao; and had a warm, friendly talk with her.

Departs for Ghana

OW181758Y Peking NCNA in English 1744 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang left here for Accra this morning after a six-day official and friendly visit to Mali.

Seeing the Chinese vice-premier off at the airport were Amadou Baba Diarra, vice-president of the Military Committee for National Liberation of Mali and minister of finance and commerce, and his wife; Filifina Sissoko, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Liberation; Missa Kone, member of the committee and minister of public health and social affairs; Joseph Mara, member of the committee; and all members of the Malian Government in Bamako.

A seeing-off ceremony was held at the airport. In the company of Vice-President Diarra, Vice-Premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao delivered a speech to the press in the VIP lounge. He praised the profound friendship of the Malian leaders and people for the Chinese people.

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He said: "Our official visit to your country has provided us with an opportunity for meeting your state leaders in a warm and cordial atmosphere and exchanging views extensively on issues of common concern. China and Mali have strong aspirations for further strengthening and development of the long-existing friendship between the two peoples."

Before boarding the plane, Vice-Premier Keng Piao once again thanked the Malian leaders and people for the warm reception accorded him and his party during their stay in Mali. He asked Vice-President Diarra to convey his friendly feelings and thanks to President Moussa Traore. In his speech, Vice-President Diarra said: "We are very happy to have talks with you in a friendly, sincere and brotherly atmosphere. All this testifies that a profound friendship has existed between us." Vice-President Diarra and Vice-Premier Keng Piao embraced and held high their clasped hands to greet the people at the airport.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Ambassador Fan Tso-kai, other Chinese diplomats and Chinese specialists working in Mali. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Mali were also present at the airport.

KENG PIAO BEGINS VISIT TO GHANA 18 OCTOBER

OW181700Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Accra, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang arrived here today by special plane for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Ghana at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by George Yaw Baakye, member of the Ghanaian Supreme Military Council and air force commander, and his wife; N.A. Odartey-Wellington, member of the council and army commander; J.K. Amedume, member of the council and navy commander; Roger J. Felli, commissioner of foreign affairs of Ghana and his wife, as well as other high-ranking officials. Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Yang Ko-ming was also present, as were various countries' diplomatic envoys to Ghana.

Calls on Chairman Akuffo

OW190206Y Peking NCNA in English 0151 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Accra, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao called on Lieutenant General F.W. K. Akuffo, Ghanaian head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council, at the Castle Osu here this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Chairman Akuffo expressed his delight in welcoming the Chinese vice-premier. He said that Ghana appreciates the smooth development of the friendly relations of cooperation between Ghana and China and China's support and assistance to the African liberation struggle. Keng Piao expressed thanks to the Ghanaian Government and people for the rousing welcome accorded him. He conveyed to Chairman Akuffo greetings from Chinese leaders Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying. On behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese vice-premier invited Chairman Akuffo to visit China who accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Accompanying the Chinese vice-premier on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Tang Ko-ming and the director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, Ho Kong-kai. Present also were members of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana, Air Force Commander G.Y. Boakye, Army Commander N.A. Odartey-Wellington, Navy Commander J.K. Amedume, Border Guards Commander Major General K. Osei Boateng and Inspector General of Police S.K. Kwakye, as well as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs R.J.A. Felli. Earlier in the afternoon, Keng Piao paid a call on member of the Supreme Military Council and air force commander Boakye at his office.

PEKING WALL POSTERS AGAIN ATTACK WU TE

OW181348Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 18 Oct '78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (AFP)--An unusually bitter indictment of former Mayor of Peking Wu Te, and the complaint that his sacking as mayor 8 days ago was not enough appeared today on a wall poster in central Peking. Mr Wu lost his job as chairman of the revolutionary committee and first Communist Party secretary for Peking Municipality but he was officially transferred to a job in the leading "central organs" and has retained his Politburo membership and vice chairmanship of the National People's Congress (NPC).

The nine-page big character poster was signed "members of the Chinese Communist Party" and stuck up in Changan Avenue. It did not stop at detailing Mr Wu's alleged links with the disgraced "gang of four" leaders and moves against Vice Premier Teng Hsiaok-ping at the same period, but complained of rights being trampled on and the bad living and safety conditions of Peking residents.

"We must thoroughly unmask Wu Te. He is still a Communist Party member and we must be careful that he does not do bad things somewhere else if he is given another job," the poster said.

One of the newest points about the big character poster, the first to attack Mr Wu since he lost his job as mayor, concerned present-day living conditions of Peking residents and Mr Wu's behaviour since the fall of the "gang of four" in October 1976, observers said.

"You held the rights of the people in contempt, particularly the right to put up big character posters authorized by the constitution," the poster said. In January last year the writer of a big character poster was imprisoned for having criticized Mr Wu, the poster said. "It happened in exactly the same way as under the gang of four. You sent your policemen at night to pull down the posters written by the masses. Today, it is a fact that Peking people are as hamstrung as ever as far as their rights are concerned." "You did not think of the people's interests. While you were busy arresting people who opposed you you did nothing about gangsters in the streets," the poster continued. Women were afraid to go out alone at night in case they were molested, and families often asked the authorities at units where their daughters worked if they could leave before nightfall as they feared for their safety, the poster said.

"While you are stuffing yourself with food and drink during your big banquets, do you ever stop and think of all this?" the poster asked. "And as for the housing and sanitation conditions of the masses....", wrote the authors of the criticism, leaving the sentence unfinished.

The wall-poster written in big black characters on white paper attracted many passers-by who added in their own comments. "Very well written," said one while another asked how people were going to eat this winter as Chinese cabbage was almost nonexistent on the market.

The poster began by asking for an explanation from the former mayor about his links with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching and other disgraced leaders including former Culture Minister Yu Hui-yung, arrested in October 1976. "At the time of the struggle against the gang of four you had many cadres from Peking arrested," the poster said.

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Mr Wu was also accused of having "forced" the masses to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping in 1976 and of having stifled enquiries against former Security Bureau leaders in Peking including Security Bureau Chief Liu Chuan-hsin who still had not been judged for their "crimes" while "good cadres are still in prison."

PEOPLE'S DAILY PUBLISHES STORY ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

OW190855Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 19 Oct (KYODO)--The Chinese party paper PEOPLE'S DAILY Wednesday carried a detailed story about a 22-year-old bulldozer driver who was arrested in the 1976 Tienanmen riot incident and released in March last year. The story on Han Chih-hsiung, a member of the Chinese Communist Youth League, covered the full third page. Some observers here viewed the daily's handling of the story as a sign of the Chinese leadership's drastic, final action for settlement of the incident.

The story referred to still lingering social discrimination and persecution of those who were arrested or questioned in connection with the incident, implicitly criticizing the failure of The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Peking security authorities to completely correct the handling of the incident and expelling the "poison" of the purged "gang of four."

The Tienanmen incident remains a mystery to this day and how the Communist Party officially sees it is yet to be known. The PEOPLE'S DAILY story related in detail how Han was arrested for putting up a wall poster at Tienanmen Square attacking the gang of four in connection with the incident and how rigorously he was questioned by the municipal security authorities. It said that even after his release, he was placed under strict watch as an "anti-Mao" citizen and ill-treated by his superiors. His honor was fully rehabilitated finally at the end of last June, it said. The story further said Han disclosed at a recent rally that others arrested in the incident are still subject to persecution and discrimination.

Observers believe the PEOPLE'S DAILY story was intended to urge Lin Hu-chia, the newly-named Peking mayor, to carry out a complete crackdown on the gang of four's followers still in the municipal administration.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE AGAINST YAO WEN-YUAN REPORTED

OW181249Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Newsletter: "For the Sake of a Brighter China--on the Struggle Waged by (Li Lien-hsin), a Worker in the Wuchiao County Machinery Plant, Hopei Province"]

[Excerpts] In early 1975, Yao Wen-yuan dished up a sinister article entitled "On Foundation." (Li Lien-hsin) did not at the time know who Yao Wen-yuan was. One day he happened to read issue No 3 of the 1975 RED FLAG after dinner. He immediately noticed that Yao Wen-yuan's article made no mention whatsoever of "stability and unity," "the Fourth NPC," "development of the excellent situation" and "the four modernizations". Under the guise of "criticize Lin Piao and Confucius," the article said nothing that was aimed at criticizing Lin Piao.

He realized that Yao Wen-yuan's article was advocating Lin Piao's actions instead of criticizing him and that it was not criticizing revisionism either but, under the guise of criticizing empiricism, was attacking veteran cadres. He was disappointed and then angered. His hatred for the article was extreme. He felt it was not an article at all but a disguised slogan: "Overthrow all revolutionary veteran cadres and create chaos throughout the land." He sensed an imminent storm.

A few days later at a study session in his plant, where Yao Wen-yuan's article was being discussed, someone, without analyzing it, praised the article as an excellent theoretical article. (Lin Lien-hsin) suddenly jumped up and shouted: "This article is quite questionable in my mind. It should never be mistaken as representing the party's principles or policies." His terse statement stunned everyone. They all worried for him.

He eventually wrote an article refuting Yao Wen-yuan. Listing the baleful statements in Yao Wen-yuan's sinister article and stripping them of their camouflage of political and economic terminologies and ambiguous phrases, he concentrated his criticism on Yao Wen-yuan's aims in the following three aspects: Politically, agitating usurpation of leadership ideologically, advertising idealism; and theoretically, tampering with Marxist-Leninist principles. He exposed and denounced Yao Wen-yuan's crimes in acting directly against Chairman Mao's three directives ["Study the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "Promote Stability and Unity" and "Push Forward the National Economy"], against the guidelines of the Fourth NPC and against the prevailing excellent situation. At the same time, he succinctly pointed out in his article that Yao Wen-yuan and Lin Piao were jackals from the same lair, that both wildly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, undermine our stability and unity and obstruct the development of the national economy, and that Yao Wen-yuan would come to an even more despicable end than Lin Piao.

To make his militant determination perfectly clear, (Li Lien-hsin) wrote solemnly and forthrightly at the end of his article "I am all prepared for arrest, sentencing and even torture." Finally, he signed with dignity: "(Li Lien-hsin) of the Wuchiao County Machinery Plant." On 15 July, he mailed the letter containing his article. On 17 July 1975, he was arrested and jailed, charged with being an active counterrevolutionary.

On the fourth day after being imprisoned, (Li Lien-hsin) wrote in ink on his cell wall: "Mourn for Chen I and Ho Lung! Down with Yao Wen-yuan! Defend Teng Hsiao-ping! Respect our revolutionary forebearers!" These huge characters fully demonstrated his heroic spirit of fighting Yao Wen-yuan and his like through to the end and his firm determination to defend with his own life the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

The usually quiet (Li Lien-hsin) spoke eloquently at interrogation sessions. He turned them into a platform for exposing Yao Wen-yuan and his kind. He confidently and straightforwardly declared: "Yao Wen-yuan's article is reactionary in nature. The target of my article's criticism is no other than Yao Wen-yuan." On behalf of the people, he made known Yao Wen-yuan's crimes, pointed out: "Yao Wen-yuan is a political abettor, and the very cause, of factionalism. His article encourages political speculators, represents the splittist line and, as it is aimed at stirring up a big movement to usurp party and state leadership, does not conform to the interests of the proletariat." Each time he was led through the streets to be humiliated in public--he went through this kind of struggle many times--he would change his clothes, shave cleanly and, while being paraded, would keep his back stiff, chin up and chest out. He had no regret. His struggle won widespread sympathy and the support of revolutionary people. He was sincerely respected and admired.

The party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four of Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao at one stroke. On 7 December 1976, (Li Lien-hsin) was released from prison and returned to his plant. Not long ago, (Li Lien-hsin) gloriously attended the National Machinery Industrial Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and had the honor of seeing wise leader Chairman Hua. Most recently, he attended the Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress."

RED FLAG ARTICLE BY NINGSIA FIRST SECRETARY ON 'NATIONAL POLICY'

OW190830Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 October (HSINHUA)--The implementation in Ningsia of the national policy drafted by Chairman Mao is explained in an article by Huo Shih-lien, first secretary of the Ningsia Hui autonomous regional party committee in the current issue of the "RED FLAG" journal. The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region was founded in October, 1958. Excerpts from the article read as follows:

Over the past two decades, the revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities in Ningsia has been strengthened and socialist construction developed. All this presents a great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and national policy.

As early as in 1935 when Chairman Mao led the Red Army across the Liupan Mountain area, he laid out in detail the policy to be followed by the Red Army in areas inhabited by the Hui people. He taught the army to observe the Hui nationality's customs and habits. In August, 1936, the Red Army set up in the Tunghsin and Haiyuan areas, the first Hui autonomous regime, the Yuhai Hui Autonomous Government.

During the war against Japanese aggression the Hui people in the Hsichi, Haiyuan and Kuyuan areas staged three armed struggles to oppose the tyranny of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Later some of these people entered the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border region and formed the Hui people's anti-Japanese cavalry, taking an active part in defending the border region and in rallying the Hui people in Hsichi, Haiyuan and Kuyuan to rise up in struggle. Following nation-wide liberation the party has shown great concern for the peoples of all nationalities in Ningsia.

With the development of socialist revolution and construction, the Hui, Mongolian, Han and other nationalities have marched forward shoulder to shoulder along the socialist path. They now have more things in common and fewer differences. The mutual distrust and the sense of being on guard felt by the Hui and Han peoples have been replaced by new socialist nationality relations of unity and mutual help. The Hui people, and this is most noticeable among the Hui women, have broken the shackles of feudalism and religion and joined the people of other nationalities in the three great revolutionary movements, class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. They are no longer deprived of the right to take part in political and cultural activities. However, in the past the reactionary ruling class, primarily the reactionary rulers of Han nationality oppressed and exploited the minority nationalities and sowed dissension among the nationalities. The effect of this oppression still lingers on among the labouring people. The differences in national characteristics and in economic and cultural developments are an even more obvious cause of differences between peoples. The customs and habits of various nationalities have been formed over long periods and are deep rooted. Respect for the customs and habits of the minority nationalities is a concrete manifestation of national equality and a pre-requisite for national harmony and greater unity. Even if some of the customs and habits are outdated or unhealthy they should only be gradually changed and that changes should only be made according to the wishes of the minority nationalities.

In order to carry out the party's national policy, it is imperative to train minority nationality cadres, not only party and administrative cadres but also technical personnel for the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defense. For the past two decades, the party organizations at all levels in the region paid great attention to seeing that minority nationalities played an active role in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Large numbers of minority nationality cadres have been trained and appointed. Despite interference from Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four, the number of minority nationality cadres in the region is now double the number there was before the founding of the autonomous region. At present, there are minority nationality cadres from all age groups who have been tempered in the three great revolutionary movements. They work at every level in government organizations and in every area. They have the advantages of being familiar with the history and present conditions of their own nationality, and of understanding the feelings of their own people. They are the bridge that links the party and the government with the people and are an indispensable force in launching the three great revolutionary movements in the minority nationality areas.

In order to carry out the party's national policy, the minority nationalities must be helped to achieve development and progress. The ultimate solution of the nationalities' question lies in the realization of not only political equality among the nationalities but also of economic equality. The speeding up of the economic and cultural development in the minority nationalities' areas is a basic part of the party's national policy.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON ELIMINATING PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE

HK181142Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 Oct 78 p 2 HK

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 6 October Commentator's article: "It Is Absolutely Necessary To Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of Lin Piao and the Gang of Four"]

[Text] This day, 2 years ago, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua dumped the handful of rascals, that is, the gang of four, on the garbage heap of history. Since then, a mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in conjunction with Lin Piao has surged like angry waves, washing away all their cohorts who once ran amuck and sweeping the sludge of the fake left, real right line from all corners. Before us now are the bright prospects of grasping the key link and running the country well, and eliminating chaos and restoring order.

In his government work report at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The primary task for the people of our country at present and for some time to come is still to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' and carry this great struggle through to the end." To thoroughly criticize the theories, ideologies and lines of Lin Piao and the gang of four and effectively eliminate their pernicious influence in all fields is an important component of carrying this great struggle through to the end.

Presently, those units that have basically completed their investigation work should guard against slackening their efforts and pay great attention to the task of eradicating the pernicious influence. This is a task more arduous than investigation. As for those units that have not yet successfully carried out investigations, they too should begin eradicating the pernicious influence while earnestly continuing investigation work. [paragraph continues]

A successful investigation is an important prerequisite of the task to eradicate the pernicious influence. Great efforts to eradicate the pernicious influence will naturally lead to in-depth investigation. In short, all units must pay great attention to the task of eradicating the pernicious influence in order to make a real success of the third campaign in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the reactionary world outlook of Lin Piao and the gang of four were the root cause of trouble that harmed the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and socialist construction. Today, their pernicious influence still shackles our minds and constitutes an obstacle to our implementation of the various strategic measures laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with a view to righting the wrongs and our fulfillment of the general task for the new period of socialism.

Lin Piao and the gang of four for quite a long time, capitalizing on their special positions, the power they had usurped and their sham-left cloak, did their utmost to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary world outlook, both of which contained all the poisonous ideas of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The spread of their pernicious influence caused a rampant reemergence of all the counterrevolutionary garbage, including the most decadent and reactionary ideologies that had been dealt fatal blows during the socialist revolution and even during the democratic revolution. As a result, not only our national economy was pushed to the verge of collapse but, in certain aspects, a great retrogression was caused in political thinking and moral practice. Such pernicious influence is still to this date causing big problems in all fields.

Why do some comrades talk about Mao Tsetung Thought every day but refuse to admit that practice is the only criterion for testing truth? Why do some comrades follow and transmit instructions to the letter but dare not raise questions and solve problems in light of actual conditions? Why do some people feel uneasy and hesitate every time they put a step forward on the road of eliminating chaos and restoring order? Why do some units take a long time to implement party policies and to handle the numerous problems which have been brought to light and dislikes in selecting and promoting cadres? Why are the masses so very critical about the composition of some leading bodies? Why are the things invented by Lin Piao regarding "putting politics in a prominent position" still fettering the minds of the people in many units and binding them hand and foot? Why is it that formalism, subjectivism and bureaucratism have not yet been discredited in many units and many people there are still mouthing empty talk, telling lies and putting on a show? And so on and so forth. Experience shows that without eradicating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, our minds cannot be emancipated, confusion cannot be clarified, the reversal of right and wrong cannot be rectified, the 11th party congress' line cannot be fully implemented and the movement to "grasp the key link and run the army well, get prepared against war and fulfill the general task of the new period" will remain empty talk. In a word, it is absolutely necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

We ought to take note of a current tendency--some comrades think that there is no more pernicious influence to eradicate. This is because they have underestimated the influence of the revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four, in fact, not only the units that have been associated with the conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four are suffering from their pernicious influence but the units that have not been associated with their conspiratorial activities also are suffering from it; not only the comrades who committed mistakes during the 10th and 11th two-line struggles but those comrades who did not do so are suffering from it. [paragraph continues]

The difference only lies in the varying degree of the effects of the pernicious on them. Those comrades who are suffering from the pernicious influence but do not know it themselves are simply indifferent because they have been unconsciously numbed by Lin Piao and the gang of four over a long period of time. We should shock these comrades and tell them sharply: "You are poisoned!" So that they can sober up from the dangerous state of numbness, come to know that they have been poisoned and want to decontaminate themselves.

How has the task of eliminating the pernicious influence been carried out? Has the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four been conducted successfully? These questions have to be tackled and answered in practice. It depends on the actual results your unit has scored in eliminating chaos and restoring order. It depends on whether or not our party's traditional work style of seeking truth from facts and working honestly has been restored. This traditional work style is a matter of fundamental importance, which Lin Piao and the gang of four have most seriously undermined.

Our party always upholds loyalty and honesty--taking the revolutionary interests as our life, doing our work in the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, being loyal to the party and the people, adhering to truth and always being ready to correct mistakes. These are the requisite qualities of all comrades, particularly leading cadres at all levels. Such hypocritical practices as trimming one's sails to the wind, speculating and taking advantage of opportunity, talking insincerely and cunningly and resorting to falsehood and deception have always been looked down upon as obnoxious things in our revolutionary ranks. However, poisoned by the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, some people willingly behave this way and appear to be proud of it instead of being ashamed. Those seriously poisoned have become "wind faction" followers. Some cadres have till today not yet amended their shortcomings of being dishonest. Such an evil tendency must be resolutely corrected and it will never be allowed to remain. To settle things straight and to right wrongs, it is first of all necessary to do this.

We have to see whether we are genuinely unified ideologically and organizationally. Lin Piao and the gang of four for quite a long time unscrupulously fanned up bourgeois factionalism, separating people according to factions and grouping followers to their cliques. Their rampant illegitimate factional activities seriously undermined our party's centralized unit. As a result of this influence, sectarian and clannish ideas have a wide market in the army units. Instead of repressing these ideas, some leaders indirectly advocate them. How can this be allowed?! In some units, bourgeois factionalism has not yet been eliminated and is still affecting the unity of the leading group, the use of cadres and the implementation of party policies. We must thoroughly wipe out bourgeois factionalism and all unprincipled factional strife, stress party spirit and unity and have all of us march in unison.

We have to see whether the unity between the army and the localities and between the army and the people has improved. Our army is invincible because, most fundamentally, it serves the people wholeheartedly and is united as one with the people; thus, the people consider the army their own. A few years ago, the close relationship between the army and the localities and between the army and the people eroded because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Problems abounded. We must take the initiative to consult the localities and properly solve all problems. Our army men are the sons of the people. They come from and belong to the people. We should always respect and protect the interests of the people. Under no circumstances should there be any incident involving violations of policies and laws and of the peoples' interests.

We should conduct education in the army on the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention in order to achieve marked improvement in the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, so that people treat us as they did the former Eighth Route Army and the Red Army.

We have to see whether the sense of organization and discipline in the army has strengthened. In this respect, we have, more or less, made marked improvement since the beginning of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. To consolidate and develop this achievement, we must lay emphasis on the cadres' exemplary role. At present, some people do not accept transfers and others are seriously imbued with unhealthy styles. In some units, accidents occur frequently. These problems must be solved. Cadres are those who should cultivate the good style of consciously observing discipline in an army unit. The higher their rank, the more they should set a good example in doing so. When you obey your superior, your subordinates will obey you. If you do not carry out orders firmly, your words will be regarded by others as empty talk. We should strengthen the centralized unity on the basis of widely practiced democracy and establish the good work style of respecting cadres, cherishing the fighters and enforcing strict discipline. This is where combat effectiveness develops from.

We must see whether the cadres corps has been successfully readjusted. The harm Lin Piao and the gang of four caused to our cadres line has been extremely serious. Their trash of "luring people with official posts, high salaries and virtues," claiming "those skilled in troublemaking may become officials" and appointing people by favoritism has poisoned a great number of people, affected the purity of our ranks of cadres and harmed the correct style of our work toward cadres. To settle things straight and readjust the leading bodies today, in addition to thoroughly investigating persons and incidents associated with the gang of four's plots to usurp party and state leadership, we must see to it that all members on all leading bodies, including cadres at the company level and basic-level units, are qualified persons. Those several kinds of people who have been specified by the military commission as unqualified to enter the leading squads are absolutely not allowed to do so. It is necessary to strictly act in accordance with the military commission's regulations specifying what categories of cadres can and cannot be assigned to leading bodies. Fairness should be observed in selecting cadres and people should be appointed on merit. To assess cadres, it is necessary to assess their qualities, not just their words. The style of the cadre corps should be well rectified by stressing the cadres' enterprising spirit and sense of responsibility for the revolution. At present, some squads have been reorganized, but some of their members have not yet rectified their defects. It is necessary to grasp the root cause of the problem and continue to reorganize the squads until they are perfect.

Each unit should examine its work in these aspects and recognize the work in which these aspects have been carried out or not yet been carried out. If a unit has not done its work in some aspects or all aspects, it means that not only must work be done to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence but this work must also be done quickly and vigorously.

The success of the task of eradicating the pernicious influence hinges on the initiative of the leadership.

The leaders should go to the fore to eliminate the pernicious influence. Many fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four were spread far and wide through the leaderships and leading organs at all levels. Leaderships at all levels should dare to face the pernicious influence on themselves and take the lead to rectify the right and wrong in line, ideology and policies reversed by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Only thus can they begin to mobilize, organize and guide the mass work to eliminate the pernicious influence. Some units are in a state of "ceasefire" in eliminating pernicious influence. An important reason for this is that their leaders dare not have their own thoughts, fearing that they will be burnt by the fire; so, they try to cover up the dirty things. They do not make vigorous efforts to lead the work of eliminating pernicious influence. Some of them even become obstacles to the elimination of pernicious influence. Once they bravely eliminate the pernicious influence on them, the leaders can stand upright at the forefront of the movement.

To insure concrete results in the task to eradicate the pernicious influence and prevent it from becoming embedded, leaderships at all levels must persist in proceeding from reality and, with the main problems of their units in mind, integrate denunciation of the fallacies spread by Lin Piao and the gang of four with the readjustment of the cadre corps. For this, leading cadres must have their minds emancipated, work freely, dare to bring problems into the open and believe in their own ability to solve problems without having to wait for and rely on higher authority. They should strive to pinpoint the problems in their own units which were caused by the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and are causing the greatest trouble and then launch thoroughgoing criticism to criticize whichever problems are most troublesome. One major problem should be tackled at a time and criticism should be linked with readjustment work so that there are "both destruction and construction" and concrete results are achieved when a problem has been criticized and solved. In so doing, a new style of work will be formed. The education of "ten shoulds and ten shouldn'ts" was conducted on a large scale some time ago. It has played an enormous role in distinguishing between the right and wrong lines and eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four. This education should be conducted penetratingly at present. In particular, companies should take into consideration the problems in their current tasks and the actual ideological conditions of the veteran and new fighters. Meanwhile, they should lay stress on solving problems which have not been solved or have not been tackled thoroughly or well. They should push the work of eliminating the pernicious influence forward.

Making greater efforts to study theories is an important link in fulfilling the task to eradicate the pernicious influence. In the past, we were deceived by political swindlers like Lin Piao and the gang of four largely because our theoretical level was low. Now, some comrades fail to pinpoint the pernicious influence or, having pinpointed it, dare not tackle the problems as they are not bold enough and lack the all-conquering revolutionary stamina to storm the "forbidden zones" set up by Lin Piao and the gang of four. One reason for this is the lack of theoretical knowledge that renders us unable to distinguish between right and wrong.

At present, the fundamental issue related to setting things straight in the theoretical field is the principle "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." We must diligently study Marxist-Leninist works and those by Chairman Mao and, in light of reality, discuss this principle and get a thoroughly clear idea of it. If this principle is not strictly adhered to, the principles "seek truth from facts, always proceed from reality and integrate theory with practice" will also not be actually adhered to. Consequently, the ideological confusion caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four will not be rectified in all practical work and things cannot be genuinely set straight.

Our struggle to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is a struggle to let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought prevail over feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and a struggle to completely remove ideological obstacles to our realizing the four modernizations. This is a big house-cleaning conducted by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP to wipe out all barbage from the ideology of the reactionary classes. This work cannot be accomplished overnight. [paragraph continues]

During the Yen-an Rectification Campaign, Chairman Mao touched on the pernicious influence of Wang Ming's opportunist line. He likened it to a gust of "adverse wind" and "evil wind" from the anti-airraid shelter. It took our party 7 or 8 years to completely wipe out the pernicious influence of this gust of "adverse wind" and "evil wind." Thus, shouldn't we show still greater determination and make still greater efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four which came like an avalanche, contains the poisons of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, has deeper and broader influence and has caused even greater damage?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Wang Chao-hua Speech

OW180218Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Speech by Wang Chao-hua at 10th National CYL Congress]

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Oct.--Dear representatives and comrades: Under the direct leadership and warm concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the 10th National CYL Congress is opened.

We still remember that 14 years ago when the Ninth National CYL Congress opened in this magnificent Great Hall of the People, Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu (of the NPC Standing Committee) personally attended to give us instructions and encouragement which we will forever cherish.

Since the last CYL congress, our country has gone through fierce struggles between the two classes and two roads, and our CYL members and other young people of our country have been tempered in many severe tests. While frantically attacking our party, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" also laid their murderous hands on the CYL. At first, they fabricated charges and accused the CYL of "being 100 percent revisionist" in a vain attempt to bump off a loyal assistant which followed the party throughout decades of revolution. Later they willfully tampered with the CYL's political orientation and vainly attempted to turn the CYL into their tool for usurping party and state power. They ravaged the CYL organization, persecuted CYL cadres, destroyed CYL organs, banned papers, periodicals and readers for young people, and forced the CYL Central Committee to suspend its work for as long as 12 years.

It was the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua which crushed the "gang of four" with a single blow and saved the revolution, the party and the CYL. Because the "gang of four's" downfall has ushered in the spring time for the CYL, we have been able to jubilantly meet here in this hall.

Following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Ninth National CYL Congress held in 1964 laid down the correct principle to struggle for the revolutionization of our country's youths. The Ninth National CYL Congress and other CYL congresses since the founding of the republic were all held under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. Since liberation, the CYL has always regarded organizing youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as its most important duty in its effort to unite with and educate the young people. It has regarded leading the young people to follow the party, implementing the party's guidelines and working hard for the great communist ideal as its basic tasks. It has actively guided the young people to persist in socialist orientation, integrate themselves with workers and peasants and stand in the van of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It has taken into consideration the young people's special characters, has taken a keen interest in the young people's maturing, thus becoming the party's nucleus for uniting with and leading the young people. The CYL has always advanced under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

This congress is a mobilization and oath-taking meeting for embarking on the new Long March in response to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate their pernicious influence, smash the shackles binding us, carry forward the young people's revolutionary spirit and fully arouse their initiative for socialism. We must lead the 48 million CYL members to unite with the vast number of other young people and become a new force in the new Long March and an assault force in rapidly and vigorously building socialism.

The 2,000 delegates attending this congress encompass 54 nationalities and represent CYL organizations and members in the nation's various localities and departments and of the PLA.

The congress will discuss the CYL's work report, decide on the working policy and tasks during the new period, revise the CYL constitution and elect the 10th CYL Central Committee.

Regional Delegations

OW181907Y [Editorial Report OW] The following PRC regional broadcasts have reported on the departure of regional delegations for Peking to attend the 10th National CYL Congress.

East Region

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 14 October transmits a report that says Kiangsu Province's delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress left Nanking for Peking on the evening of 13 October. According to the report, "responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Chou Tse and (Chin Shao-po), deputy director of the Political Department of Nanking PLA units (Yu Yung-hsien), responsible comrades of concerned departments of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial trade union council and the provincial women's federation were at the railway station to see the delegates off." The report notes that the province's 110 delegates gathered in Nanking on 11 October.

Northwest Region

Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 October transmits a report that says Tsinghai Province's delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress left Sining for Peking by airplane on 12 October. According to the report, "(Liang Ku-ting), secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, and leading comrades of the organization department of the provincial party committee, the Sining Municipal CCP Committee, the provincial trade union council and the provincial women's federation as well as more than 100 CYL cadres of the Sining area were at the airport to see the delegates off."

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 14 October reports that Sinkiang's delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress left Urumchi by special plane for Peking on 13 October. It says that the delegation is composed of 34 members representing 10 nationalities, including Uighur, Han, Mongolian, Kazakh, Hui, Uzbek, Kirghiz and Sibo. It adds that delegates from Sinkiang PLA units left on the same plane.

According to the report, "on the afternoon of 12 October, Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, Chang Shih-kung, secretary of the regional party committee, and responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC committee, concerned departments of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the regional trade union council, the preparatory group for the regional poor and lower-middle peasants association and the regional women's federation visited all the delegates."

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TRADE UNION CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED AT 12 OCT CONGRESS SESSION

OW181151Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 12 Oct--The Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions held a plenary meeting the morning of 12 Oct.

In a report to the congress, Kang Yung-ho [vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions] said: 21 years have passed since the Eighth National Congress of Trade Unions adopted the trade union constitution in 1957. During this period, China's political and economic situation has gone through profound changes. With the triumphant conclusion of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China has entered a new period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Parts of the constitution adopted at the eighth congress were no longer suitable in the new period and required revision. The revision was made under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in accordance with the line adopted by the 11th CCP Congress and Chairman Hua's instruction on effectively consolidating and building the trade unions in order to give full scope to their role. The revision was carried out to meet the needs of the general task for the new period. The revised constitution sums up the positive and negative experiences since the Eighth Trade Unions Congress, particularly experiences in our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and embodies the revolutionary traditions of China's trade unions.'

Comrade Kang Yung-ho then discussed the revised constitution and how it relates to the role played by trade unions and their basic policies in the new period, the leadership exercised by the party over the trade unions, adherence to the principle of "three dos and three don'ts," carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and the trade union's organization and structure.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION

OW182152Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Report on 14 October PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Overcome the Ideas of Small Producers, Do a Good Job in Coordination Between Specialized Departments"]

[Text] Peking, 14 Oct--Today on its front page PEOPLE'S DAILY prominently carries a report on the superiority of specialized production as shown by the standard fittings trade under the Shanghai Machinery Fittings Industrial Company. PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries a Commentator's article entitled "Overcome the Ideas of Small Producers, Do A Good Job in Coordination Between Specialized Departments."

The report says: Since this trade began specialized production, product quality and labor productivity have greatly improved, consumption of raw and semi-finished materials has greatly decreased and production costs have greatly declined. The number of workers and staff members in the standard fittings trade in Shanghai accounts for only a little more than 10 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in the same trade nationwide, but their production capacity accounts for more than a third of the national total. According to statistics compiled by concerned departments, the production of 10,000 tons of standard attachments in the past required about 15,000 people but now requires only 1,000 people; the utilization rate for every ton of steel material has increased from 40 to 80 percent; and the production cost of every ton of standard fittings has decreased from 6,800-13,600 to 1,000 yuan.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator's article says: The reorganization of industry according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments is necessary in order to develop the national economy rapidly, and it is a strategic measure to accomplish the general task for the new period. The masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres, on the industrial and communications front must overcome the ideas of small producers and do a good job in coordination between specialized departments.

The four modernizations are a great revolution aimed at radically changing our country's economic and technological backwardness. At present, our agricultural production is still being done mainly by manual labor, and in industrial production our level of automation and specialization is also very low. Since this revolution is aimed at greatly changing the present backward forces of production, it must in many ways change the forms of management in industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as state administration of them, so that they meet the needs of a large-scale modern economy. Therefore, we must carry out a series of reforms in the thinking and work style of cadres, economic management systems, organizational forms and so forth.

The article points out: Production specialization is the inevitable trend of modern industrial development. Because, otherwise, it is impossible to organize concentrated, large-scale serial production, to adopt highly efficient special equipment and automatic production lines and to raise labor productivity by large margins.

In the early period after the founding of new China, because our industrial foundation was relatively weak, it was necessary to build a number of factories that could do many things. But we cannot remain at that stage, we must move forward. Facts have shown that the organizational form of "make-everything-you-need" industrial enterprises, big or small, is incompatible with the requirements of rapid industrial development, and that it even constitutes a serious obstacle. We have many plants in the fields of automobile industry and agricultural machine-building industry that produce mainly tractors, but their output is low, quality poor, costs high, models varied, and parts and accessories not interchangeable. One important reason is that their production is not organized according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments. Experiences, both of advanced and backward nations have proved that the reorganization of scattered, small-scale serial production into concentrated, large-scale specialized serial production is conducive to adopting advanced production technology, raising labor productivity, improving quality, lowering consumption, removing products and saving investment. Without specialization, there can be no rapid development and no modernization.

The article says: To reorganize industry according to the principle of coordination between specialized departments, it is, first of all, necessary to greatly emancipate the mind, and, most important, to overcome the ideas of small producers. Even now, many leading comrades still are handicapped by the habits and method of small producers and they lack vision in dealing with and organizing modern, large-scale industrial production. In industrial construction, they have a predilection for self-sufficiency through "make-everything-you-need" enterprises, big or small, and always try "not to seek any help from others." In fact, this is impossible in today's world. They always feel that a factory that can do everything can make whatever it needs and is easy to manage, and that it is convenient if everything can be produced in their own localities. Therefore, they pay no attention to costs and economic results and fail to actively break down geographic and trade barriers and promote coordination between specialized departments.

All these manifestations reflect small producers' ideas of self-sufficiency. The ideas of small producers are characterized by their failure to stress efficiency, lack of vision, narrow-mindedness, inertia and parochial arrogance and their attempt to be self-sufficient in clothing, food, shelter, means of transportation and items of daily use.

People with such ideas are unable to see that technological advances inevitably lead to specialization in all departments of production, that the development of industrial production inevitably requires specialization, division of labor and coordination, and that only by relying on division of labor and coordination will it be possible to increase varieties and specifications of all kinds of products, increase output, lower costs, strengthen production planning, raise production efficiency and labor productivity, and spur the rapid growth of production. In short, they are unable to see the superiority of specialization and coordination. Such ideas of small producers are incompatible with the requirements of our socialist planned economy, rapid development and the four modernizations. As the four modernizations make progress, this incompatibility is becoming increasingly pronounced. Therefore, we must overcome the ideas of small producers and as quickly as possible push forward coordination between specialized departments.

The article says: Production specialization and coordination are closely related and inseparable. To promote only specialization without taking practical and effective measures to guarantee coordination, specialization cannot survive and develop. Industrial administrative departments at all levels must pay attention to coordination. In the process of organizing specialized production and division of labor, it is necessary to fix what the enterprises will produce, their relations of coordination and their sources of raw and semi-finished materials, and further implement the "five fixes" as required by the "30-point decision on industry." Once "fixed," it is not permissible to change at will, those who fail to fulfill coordination contracts must take the political responsibility and pay for the economic losses.

In conclusion, the article says: The reorganization of industry according to the principle of specialization and coordination is a major reform, a complicated and meticulous job and an extremely arduous task. In carrying out this task, it is unavoidable that we will encounter difficulties and resistance of one kind or another. This makes it necessary for party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership, take a positive and firm attitude, work in a planned and systematic way and, on the basis of investigations and studies, make overall plans, establish programs and carry them out. As long as we overcome the ideas of small producers and fully understand that specialized production and coordination is the inevitable trend of modern, large-scale industrial development, we certainly can do this work well under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

KWANGMING DAILY STRESSES QUALITY OF PRODUCTS FOR AGRICULTURE

HK180901y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 7 Oct 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Hung Liu-chang [3163 3177 7022]: "Talking about 'One's Willing to Fight and the Other Is Willing To Be on the Defensive!'"

[Excerpts] There is an episode in "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" called "Playing the Underdog To Win Sympathy." It is about Chou Yu [0719 3842] and Huang Kai [7806 5556]; one is willing to fight and the other is willing to be on the defensive. This allegory has been used in recent years by comrades of some industrial departments and enterprises "to make the past serve the present."

The incorrect argument of "one is willing to fight and the other is willing to be on the defensive" is a major hindrance to quality improvement in industrial departments and enterprises and an excuse to increase the burden on the peasants. It should be overcome.

One is only "willing to be on the defensive" in several situations. First, if the situation is urgent. When a machine is out of order during a busy production period, even though the comrades know that they can buy a better machine from another factory or locality, they realize that distant water cannot put out a nearby fire. They can only sigh: "Alas! There is no time and we must make do." So, they steel themselves and buy a machine from the nearest factory. [paragraph continues]

The second situation is when there is no other source. The parts of the paddy-field cultivator boat produced by a certain factory are different in size and shape from those produced by other factories. If you buy a boat from that factory, you will have to go back to it for repairs whenever the boat is out of order or some parts need to be replaced. Whenever you go back, you have to go back to it for repairs whenever the boat is out of order or some parts need to be replaced. Whenever you go back, you have to say a lot of nice things. But a few days later, the boat will be out of order again. The technician will say: "There has been unending trouble since the boat was purchased. Like a leech fastened to the legs of an egret, there is no way to escape." The third situation is when demand exceeds supply. Some machines become useless metal when even one part is broken. If this specific part is not readily available, the buyers will rush to buy it when it becomes available. Afterwards, they will shake their heads and sigh: "When there is no fish in the river, shrimps are expensive." They can only swallow their opinions. They have to accept the situation although they know it is not just. We can see that the "one on the defensive" is actually not "willing," but he cannot do otherwise.

However, our comrades on the industrial front who are "willing to fight" do not recognize the unwillingness of those "on the defensive." They are happy when "the willing approach the hook" and are only too pleased to see customers swarm in and products sell well. Should one criticize the low quality and high prices of the products? They will answer: "Humph! There is a long line of people who deal with us and try to come in through the back-door." So, equipment that can be improved is not improved, new techniques that can be applied are not applied, labor efficiency that can be raised is not raised and the waste than can be avoided is not avoided. In a word, the production potentials that can be tapped are not tapped. The result is that quality remains low and prices remain high. With muddled thinking and their hearts at ease, these comrades are still "fighting" agriculture and "fighting" the peasants. They are one type of "willing fighters."

There is another type of "willing fighters." They know in their hearts that their products are low in quality and high in price and that this "fights" against agriculture, and they admit verbally that this is a serious question. Yet they just do not solve it. They always complain when speaking about their products. They complain about the lack of support from the leadership, about outdated equipment and weak technical forces and about the heavy work load and tight schedules. They keep shaking their heads and sighing. Afterwards, they forget all about changes in conditions, improvement in conditions, better quality, lower costs or better service. They just continue "fighting" agriculture and "fighting" the peasants apathetically.

In history, Chou Yu and Huang Kai "played the underdog to win sympathy" in order to set Chih Pi on fire to defeat Tsao Tsao [2580 2347]. Today, the attitude of "one is willing to fight and the other is willing to be on the defensive" has hindered agriculture, harmed the revolution and directly disrupted the worker-peasant alliance.

Agriculture is the foundation for the development of the national economy. We must "help" the peasants, not "fight" them. Even though some of them are forced to be "willing to be on the defensive," we must not fight them. Fighting them means not only curbing the rapid development of agriculture, but also curbing the rapid development of industry and, in turn, hindering the four modernizations. We hope that all industrial departments and enterprises will enthusiastically respond to the party Central Committee's call to strengthen industrial management, work hard to improve the quality of industrial products, especially support-agriculture product, lower production costs and systematically lower the prices of such support-agriculture products as farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and farm insecticides. Products that are below standard should not be sold. Those that have been sold should have guarantees regarding their return, exchange and repair. Shortcomings should be overcome. In short, we must take decisive steps, think in terms of agriculture, solve the urgent problems of agriculture and do whatever is necessary in agriculture to contribute to its rapid development. [paragraph continues]

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Some enterprises have begun to do this. They should be commended. However, those which have not yet done so are still "fighting" agriculture to the end. What should we do? Of course, we should ask the leading comrades of these enterprises to have mercy on agriculture. We can also create some conditions to effectively turn those who "fight" agriculture into supporters of agriculture. For example, a system of economic responsibility should be established to commend or punish the enterprises in keeping with the quality of their support-agriculture products. Should any comrade insist on playing Chou Yu's role, let him lift a rock only to drop it on his own foot! When "fighting" is combined with "being on the defensive" in this way, the one who is willing to fight will not be willing to be on the defensive and will therefore not be willing to fight any longer. It seems that it is necessary to administer light economic punishment to a few comrades. This will prevent objective economic laws from severely damaging the state.

VICE PREMIER CHEN HSI-LIEN HAILS OUTSTANDING ATHLETES

OW180939Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--Former table tennis champion Hsu Yin-sheng and fifty seven other sportsmen were awarded medals of honour at a meeting called by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission here yesterday.

They included rifle and pistol shooters, archery and weightlifting champions who have set world records or won world titles since October 1965, and mountaineers who conquered Mount Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak.

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien presented a silk banner to the table tennis players in addition to medals to the 58 on behalf of the State Council. In a short speech, he encouraged them to treasure their honour, guard against complacency and scale new heights in world sports in line with the teachings and attention given by the late Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Te of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Medal winners Li Fu-jung of the table tennis team and mountaineer Phanthog spoke at the meeting. They said they would draw encouragement from the honour given them by the party and the people, and continue their march toward new heights in world sports.

BRIEFS

SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD HEALTH--The national symposium of 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on scientific research in child health work was recently held in Kunming. Present were 83 people including leading comrades of public health departments at all levels, old, middle-aged and young specialists in health services for women and children, and the older generation of specialists and professors in pediatrics. During the symposium, principal leading comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees warmly received the members of the leading group of the symposium. Leading comrades of the Bureau for Women and Children of the Ministry of Public Health also attended and gave instructions. The 7-day national symposium was a great success. The participants discussed the issue of how to further promote child health work in the countryside and formulated plans for scientific research in this field. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK]

SHANTUNG'S PAI JU-PING SPEAKS AT PARTY SCHOOL

SK190944Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 78 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 October, an opening ceremony was held for the second term of the study class for leading cadres of the party school of the Shantung provincial party committee. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees Pai Ju-ping, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Kao Chi-yun, Lu Tien-chi, Li Tzu-chao, (Lin Ping), Yao Shih-cheng and Sung I-min. Also present were responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, comrades of the provincial study class on the 30-point decision of industry, as well as comrades who were attending such meetings as the meeting of directors of the prefectural and municipal economic committees.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony entitled: "Adhere to the Marxist Theory of Knowledge, Further Emancipate Our Minds and Quicken the Tempo of the Four Modernizations." The speech is divided into three parts: 1) It is necessary to deeply understand the important significance of the great revolution to realize the four socialist modernizations; 2) it is necessary to emancipate our minds so as to accelerate the rate of the four modernizations; and 3) it is necessary to persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth and in restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: We must fulfill Chairman Hua's instruction to further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step. In carrying out the great revolution of building a modern and powerful socialist state, the fundamental method is to adhere to the Marxist line of knowledge, persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality, combine theory with practice and sincerely study new situations and solve new problems in the new period of development.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: Whether or not we regard practice as the only criterion for testing truth bears vitally on whether we genuinely hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and defend and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, on whether we can correctly implement the line of the 11th party congress and fulfill the general task for the new period, and on whether we can eliminate the pernicious influence on Lin Piao and the gang of four, get to the bottom in righting the wrongs, end chaos, restore order and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must pay great attention to this issue.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: The great leader Chairman Mao not only deeply expounded and taught us that we must persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth, but also used his personal revolutionary practice to set a glorious example for us in adhering to this principle. Chairman Mao devoted all his energy to combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle of our era and personally participated in and led the great revolution of China. He led the people of China and won great victories in the new democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction.

Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to the new historical conditions, persisted in the basic Marxist viewpoint of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and combining theory with practice. They set forth the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link to run the country well, formulated the general line and task and all principles and policies for the new period and led the entire party, the entire army and the people of various nationalities in China to score great victories one after another. Through practice, it has been proven that the political, organizational and military lines of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the series of important measures they adopted are all absolutely correct.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: Over a long period of time, the issue of the criterion for truth has involved an acute struggle. All opportunists and revisionists separate their subjective ideas from objective facts and divorce knowledge from practice in their own theory of knowledge. They negate and oppose practice being the only criterion for testing truth. To meet the needs of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four wantonly split and reversed the relationship between theory and practice and distorted and tampered with the cardinal principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

They presented themselves as ultraleftists, waved red flags to oppose the red flag and publicized idealist a priori-ism and the doctrine that talent is born in a person. They quoted out of context words and sentences from the works by Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao and publicized the so-called "acme," "absolute authority," "highest and the most vivid," "every sentence is the truth," and "one sentence is as good as ten thousand" to actively undermine the integral and scientific spirit of the system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Under the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, many of our comrades even now have failed to distinguish between the right and wrong in some major issues theoretically, such as whether they should regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a guide to action or regard it as dogma, whether they should persist in applying the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their thinking and action or just copy it mechanically, and whether they should adhere to combining theory with practice, proceed from reality in doing everything or just split theory from practice and proceed from their subjective desire in doing everything. These problems must be conscientiously clarified in the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four so as to fundamentally eliminate chaos and restore order.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: To genuinely hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, we must completely and correctly understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze specific problems concretely and solve problems in revolution and construction.

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On the other hand, that kind of book-worship practice which disregards the time, place and conditions of certain quotations from the revolutionary teachers, ignores the test of practice and pays no attention to the development of conditions but tries to make the quotations something mysterious and absolute is not holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao genuinely, but only for show.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said that to persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth, it is necessary to seek truth from facts and follow the mass line. He said: We must conscientiously study the relevant works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and "Oppose Book Worship." We must study the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, combine theory with practice and put what we have learned to use. We must persist in seeking truth from facts in all our work. Anything proven right through the test by practice must be affirmed and upheld and anything that is wrong must be negated and corrected.

BRIEFS

KIANGSI OFFICIALS AT SPORTS MEET--The fifth Kiangsi sports meet solemnly opened on 6 October in the Kiangsi stadium in Nanchang. Attending the opening ceremony were Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Shang-kuei and Pai Tung-tsai, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Liu Chun-hsiu, and Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Wan Li-lang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Li Tzu-ken, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; Lo Meng-wen and Pan Shih-yen, vice chairmen of the Kiangsi CPPCC Committee; and (Yu Sheng-lin) and (Hsieh Chung-liang), responsible comrades of the Kiangsi Military District. Pai Tung-tsai read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh on developing physical culture. Yang Shang-kuei delivered the opening speech. Some 13 athletic delegations from Kiangsi and 30,000 persons took part in the opening ceremony. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 HK]

SPORTS MEET CLOSES--The organization committee for the fifth Kiangsi provincial sports meet held a closing, prize-awarding ceremony on the evening of 11 October in Nanchang. Chiang Wei-ching, Huang Chih-chen, Liu Chun-hsiu, Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun, Wan Li-lang, and (Yu Sheng-lin), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district attended. Comrade (Liu Ho-chih), vice chairman of the organization committee for the sports meet and deputy director of the provincial physical culture committee, presided. Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the organization committee for the sports meet gave a closing speech at the ceremony. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 78 HK]

KWANGSI LEADERS ATTEND EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

HK171239Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 78 HK

[Excerpt] With the concern and under the leadership of the regional CCP Committee, the regional revolutionary committee held a regular regional education work conference between 25 September and 6 October in Nanning. A total of 750 people attended the conference including Standing Committee members in charge of education on the CCP committees of various prefectures, municipalities and the Liuchou Railway Bureau; responsible comrades of culture and education offices of various prefectures and municipalities; responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of various county CCP committees; responsible comrades of education departments at all levels; representatives of middle and primary schools, agricultural middle schools, 7 May middle schools, kindergartens and secondary technical schools at regional, prefectural and municipal levels; teachers who have made outstanding contributions to and gained abundant experiences in education; and representatives of various regional fronts and departments.

Comrade Chao Mao-hsun, secretary of the regional CCP committee, heard the reports at the conference and gave instructions on how to do well in the conference. Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, gave a report on the current situation. Comrade Lo Li-ping, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national education work conference. Comrades Liao Sheng-tung and Ho I-jan, vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, participated in the activities organized by the conference. Comrade (Tsui I), chief of the regional education bureau, spoke on the 8-year plan for developing our region's education and on the major measures for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the schools. Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kung, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Liao Wei-hsiung, Liang Hua-hsin and Lo Li-pin, Standing Committee members of the regional CCP committee, listened to the reports given by responsible comrades of various delegations before the conclusion of the conference.

The Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee held a meeting to particularly study problems regarding the promotion of special-grade teachers, the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, the transfer of teachers to their original posts, the return of schools that have been occupied, the indexes for workers in schools, and the strengthening of party leadership over education work. The Standing Committee then made decisions on these issues.

The participants seriously studied the documents of the national education work conference and, in connection with actual conditions on our region's education front, deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, distinguished between right and wrong in line, restored order and discussed the problems of how to implement the 8-year plan for developing our region's education, implement the party's policy on intellectuals and run key middle and primary schools well. As a result, they liberated their thinking, understood their tasks and were encouraged.

At the summation meeting held on the afternoon of 6 October, Comrade Lo Li-pin, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee, conveyed the relevant decisions of the regional CCP committee. Comrade (Yu Ming-yuan), deputy director of the regional culture and education bureau, gave a summation report.

The participants said: Boldly raising education quality is a very urgent political task on the education front. In order to raise education quality and rapidly train more personnel to meet the needs of fulfilling the four modernizations, we must concentrate our forces on running some key middle and primary schools well and encourage non-key schools to run some key classes within their capacity. We must quicken the building of key schools and strive to raise the level of teaching in the key schools throughout our region in 5 years or so. Some schools must strive to catch up with or even surpass the level of key schools in the advanced provinces and localities in our country. To run key schools well, we must have a strong leading group which can implement the party's line, principles and policy on education in an all-round way. We must assign cadres who are fond of education work, understand party policies, have a good work style and understand teaching well to leading positions in key schools. To run key schools well, we must also build a Red, expert force of teachers who can teach well.

Education departments at all levels, especially education bureaus of various municipalities and counties, must be determined to eliminate obstacles and give priority to assigning teachers to key schools which are subordinate to the region, prefectures and municipalities. We must give priority to installing teaching equipment in key schools and strengthen the building of laboratories and libraries. We must tap potentials and mobilize all positive factors to really run key middle and primary schools well.

To raise education quality, we must also strengthen the building of the teaching force. Presently, the number of teachers in our region is insufficient and the quality is low. Strengthening the building of the teaching force is an urgent task on the education front.

The participants said: The key to promoting education work is to strengthen party leadership over it. Education work affects all of society, all people and all departments. Only when the first secretaries of all party committees personally take action will we be able to change the attitude which pays no attention to education and mobilize the enthusiasm of all departments in order to show concern for and support our educational cause.

Education departments are advisers of party committees in promoting education work. They must pay attention to augmenting and strengthening their organization, grasp education work well and fully exercise their role. Education departments at all levels must correctly report situations, problems and experiences regarding education work to party committees in a timely way, make suggestions on how to improve work, do well as advisers of party committees, and strive to promote education work.

HSI CHUNG-HSUN SPEAKS AT CHINAN UNIVERSITY REOPENING

HK180730Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] "Chinan University--a university which was forced to close down for 8 years due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four--held its reopening ceremony on the morning of 15 October in the university hall. Hsi Chung-hsun, Wu Nan-sheng, Li Chia-jen and Yang Kang-hua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Teng I-fan, Chan Tsai-fang, (Chuang I-tan) and Hsiung Fei, responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units and the provincial military district; Yin Lin-ping, Chang Po-chuan and Wang Yueh, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chung Ming, responsible comrade of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and responsible persons of provincial departments, committees and offices, the provincial and municipal news units, the first military hospital of the Chinese PLA, and institutions of higher learning in Canton, attended the ceremony.

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Ho Hsien, Wang Kuan-cheng, Fei I-ming, I Mei-hou, Ko Lin and Tang Ping-ta--a deputy general director of the board of directors of Chinan University, directors and famous persons from Hong Kong and Macao--also attended the ceremony."

A total of 800 new students and more than 1,000 teachers, staff and workers attended the 15 October ceremony. Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun, secondary secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting, saying; [begin recording] On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I greet the reopening of the university, sincerely thank the directors and people who have helped and supported the university, and welcome all the new students and teachers. Running Chinan University well is a glorious political task placed on us by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Running Chinan University well is important in uniting with the compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and abroad, in strengthening the united front, in mobilizing all positive factors and in producing personnel for all fields. We must do our best to run the university well. We must make Chinan University an advanced, comprehensive university and enable our students to really learn something from it. Furthermore, we must also take care of the students from Hong Kong, Macao and other places, and encourage all students--those from abroad and from various localities in the country--to cooperate with and help each other. [end recording]

Yang Kang-hua, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and head of the leading group for reopening Chinan University; Fei I-ming, deputy general director of the board of directors and secretary general of the university; Teng I-fan, deputy political commissar of the Canton PLA units; and representatives of old and new teachers also spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

KWANGSI LEADERS RECEIVE STUDENTS--Five young geniuses have been discovered in Kwangsi. They are young students who are good at mathematics, foreign language and painting. On 20 September, these students were received in Nanning by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the region 1 CCP committee; Chin Ying-chi and Chou Kuang-chun, secretaries of the regional CCP Committee. The young students were also tested by professors and engineers of various institutions of higher learning. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK]

KWANGSI OFFICIALS AT CULTURAL PERFORMANCE--After the 1978 Kwangsi mass spare-time literature and art festival ended, some outstanding programs were selected from the festival and performed in Nanning between 5-8 October for leaders of the regional party committee and workers, peasants and soldiers. On the evening of 5 October, Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Chin Ying-chi, Hsiao Han, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liang Hua-hsin, (Chang Sheng-chen) and Lo Li-pin, responsible comrades of the regional party committee, watched the first performance. Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton PLA units, also watched the performance. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 78 HK]

CANTON AIR FORCE DRILL--The air force of the Canton PLA units recently held a firing and bombing contest at a certain airfield. Wang Hai, commander of the air force of the Canton PLA units, and (Su Yun-chien), political commissar of the air force of the Canton PLA units, attended the contest. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Oct 78 HK]

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KWEICHOW TECHNICIAN REHABILITATED AFTER STATE INVESTIGATION

HK120720Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK

[Excerpts] Recently the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee seriously handled the incident of (An Yu-kuo), an assistant technician of Tanchai mercury mine in this province, who had been suppressed and castigated by a few leading cadres at the mercury mine. Now (An Yu-kuo) has been given an exceptional promotion to the rank of engineer and has been sent to the Kweichow Industrial Institute as a research student for further study. (Liu Ting-liang), the principal suppressor, castigator and former secretary of the mine's party committee, has been dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party.

The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee thus issued a circular which calls on all party committees to conscientiously inspect and correct mistakes in implementation of the policies on cadres and intellectuals and in cadres' work style. If they find instances of suppressing and hitting hard at intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel, they must seriously handle the situation in order to display righteousness, suppress noxious influence, further mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres, people and intellectuals and make still greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

(An Yu-kuo), a technician who deeply loves the party, socialism and the cause of science, had been politically castigated and suppressed, academically belittled, economically curtailed and maltreated in his livelihood by a few leading cadres of Tanchai mercury mine, particularly (Liu Ting-liang), former secretary of the mine's party committee. More than a year after the smashing of the gang of four, (Liu Ting-liang) still adhered to his mistakes, flouted party discipline and state law, arbitrarily trampled on the party's policy on intellectuals, ran counter to the instructions and decisions of higher party committees, employed base devices and continued to suppress and hit hard at (An Yu-kuo). This incident was very serious.

When wages at the mine were adjusted this year, most people of the mine agreed to adjust the wages of (An Yu-kuo). However, certain leaders deleted his name from the list under the pretext that he had "let out a secret in 1976." Thus, after working 21 years at the mine, the wages of (An Yu-kuo) had never been adjusted. He had remained a 14th grade assistant technician.

The State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the State Geology Bureau and other units recently formed a joint fact-finding group. After thoroughly and carefully investigating the Tanchai mercury mine, the fact-finding group confirmed that (An Yu-kuo) had been suppressed. Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, personally participated in handling this incident. According to the evidence found by the joint fact-finding group, the provincial CCP committee adopted the following resolution:

1. In view of (An Yu-kuo's) consistent demonstrations and his certain academic achievements, he should be exceptionally promoted to the rank of engineer and be sent to the Kweichow Industrial Institute as a research student for further study. All trumped-up charges imposed upon (An Yu-kuo) should be overruled.

2. (Liu Ting liang) was (An Yu-kuo's) principal suppressor and castigator. (Liu's) mistakes are serious. He adopted base devices, maintained a tyrannical work style and was involved in other serious problems. It has been decided that he should be dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party.

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3. A work group of the provincial CCP committee should be sent to help the party committee of Tanchai mercury mine solve its existing problems. During a recent rally of all workers and cadres at Tanchai mercury mine, the work group of the provincial CCP committee announced the committee's above-mentioned resolution.

Party Committees Study Case

HK181429Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 17 October, the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to demand that all party committees learn a lesson from the case in which (An Yu-kuo) was oppressed, seriously implement the party's intellectual policy, reverse verdicts on science and technology personnel who were persecuted and dealt blows when Lin Piao and the gang of four ran wild, redress their grievances, restore their titles and seriously do a good job of restoring the technical titles of science and technology personnel. Science and technology personnel should also be transferred back to their original posts and building of science and technology forces in the province should be stepped up.

Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the conference. He and Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference (Li Hai-po), deputy secretary of the Tanchai mercury mine party committee, and (Chu Ti), director of the provincial public security bureau, introduced the situations and methods of implementing the party's intellectual policy in their units.

The conference pointed out that, since the national and provincial science and technology conferences, all places and departments have strengthened leadership over science and technology work and done a great deal of work in implementing the party's intellectual policy. The conference held: "However, some problems still exist. Not long ago, in accordance with the instructions of leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the provincial CCP committee seriously handled the case in which (Liu Ting-liang), former secretary of the Tanchai mercury mine party committee, oppressed and struck blows at a science and technology worker (An Yu-kuo). It also issued a circular. PEOPLE'S DAILY, KWANGMING DAILY and KWEICHOW DAILY recently carried reports on the provincial CCP committee's serious handling of this case and on (An Yu-kuo's) progressive deeds and published short commentaries. Party committees at all levels and all prefectures and departments must be profoundly educated by this case and sum up experience and lessons."

The conference pointed out: "The gang of four was smashed 2 years ago, situations like the one in which (Liu Ting-liang) adhered to his mistakes and continued to oppress and strike blows at intellectuals still exist in various degrees in some places and departments. We must definitely not allow this. We hope that people who are still hindering implementation of the party's intellectual policy can understand their mistakes. "Some other comrades have lingering fear of implementing the party's intellectual policy, look right and left with each step, and hesitate. This mental outlook cannot meet the requirements of the developing situation. These people have not truly understood that the key to the four modernizations lies in modernized science and technology. Implementation of the party's intellectual policy is an important problem which should be solved as we advance toward modernization of science and technology."

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The conference held: "We must fully understand the importance and urgency of stepping up the building of the science and technology forces and seriously implement the party's intellectual policy. We must rationally employ and actively cultivate science and technology experts. This is an important problem which should be solved in our advance toward the four modernizations. It is an important condition for catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels."

The conference put forward the following three points:

1. We must quickly step up the investigation and handling of grievance cases, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice which were created by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must reverse verdicts on the victims, redress their grievances and restore their titles.
2. We must restore technical titles so that science and technology personnel can have position, power and duties.
3. The science and technology personnel who have not applied what they have learned must be transferred back to their scientific and technological posts as quickly as possible so as to give full play to their specialized knowledge.

KWEICHOW HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON AUTUMN SOWING

HK180724Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 14 October the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to demand that all party committees seriously study the spirit of the State Council's relevant instructions, regard autumn sowing as a central task and fight hard for 1 month to sow wheat and rape sufficiently and well. The conference was presided over by Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and addressed by Wu Shih, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

At the telephone conference, responsible comrades of the Hsingi Prefectural CCP Committee and Meitan and Anshun County CCP committees introduced their experiences in doing a good job of autumn farmwork. The conference held: "In accordance with their own situations, all places must seriously learn from their experiences and win victories in autumn farming."

The conference pointed out: "The majority of communes and brigades have nearly completed the autumn harvest and are carrying out autumn sowing in an all-round way. However, their work has not developed evenly. Some places have progressed slowly and lacked determination and confidence in fulfilling their quotas for autumn sowing this year." The conference demanded that all party committees attach importance to this situation, strengthen political and ideological work, adopt vigorous measures and resolutely fulfill the quotas for autumn sowing this year.

The provincial CCP committee demanded: "We must fulfill 80 percent of the quota for autumn sowing by the end of October and completely fulfill the quota for autumn sowing for this year before 7 November. All places must firmly grasp opportunities, concentrate their main forces on carrying out autumn sowing and quickly whip up an upsurge of autumn sowing."

The conference demanded that all leading cadres personally go to the frontline to help communes and brigades do a good job of labor management and solve specific problems. They should particularly strengthen work of the backward communes and brigades and promote autumn sowing there.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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INNER MONGOLIA DAILY STRESSES PASTURELAND PROTECTION

SK121313Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 78 SK

[INNER MONGOLIA DAILY commentator's article: "Resolutely Forbid the Random Reclamation of Pastureland for Other Purposes"]

[Excerpts] Development of animal husbandry requires pastureland just as production of grain requires farmland. Protection of pastureland, one of our natural resources, is of vital significance to the development of the socialist animal husbandry economy.

When Lin Biao and the gang of four were rabidly pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, animal husbandry was considered as a backward field of production, and pastureland was viewed as wasteland. This resulted in the grave situation where animal husbandry was neglected on the pretext of developing agriculture and pastureland was randomly reclaimed for other purposes.

With the gang of four smashed, the situation has somewhat improved. However, a few localities still pay no attention to animal husbandry and ignore the policy established by the central authorities of forbidding reclamation to protect pastureland. They still engage in random reclamation in order to farm, and the pastureland continues to be damaged. This matter deserves the close attention of all leaders. They should take resolute measures to stop immediately the silly acts of damaging pastureland.

In implementing the policy of forbidding reclamation to protect pastureland, the key task is to solve the question of people's ideology and understanding. Animal husbandry occupies a very important position in the national economy. This is particularly true in our region. It has a significant bearing on increasing the wealth of society and improving the people's living standards. We should attach equal importance to animal husbandry as we do to agriculture.

In carrying out the policy of forbidding reclamation to protect pastureland, we should strengthen education work concerning this policy and penetratingly expose and criticize the interference and sabotage committed by the gang of four. Policy and tactics are the life of the party. Violation of the party's policy will invariably damage the interests of the party and the people. Forbidding reclamation to protect pastureland is a major issue concerning the development and prosperity of our national economy and the construction of the border region. As such, it should not be treated lightly. Land reclaimed in the pastoral area and grazing land occupied for other purposes by any government offices, organizations schools, enterprises and establishments and by communes and production brigades engaged in agriculture should be returned and used for animal husbandry again. Acts in reclaiming land for farming and damaging pastureland, which are still carried out at present, should be dealt with seriously. Severe violations should be treated by law. In short, we should see to it that the above policy is fully carried out.

SHANSI CALLS FOR RETURN OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS BY AUGUST 79

SK101401Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 78 SK

[Summary] The Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular calling on all provincial organizations and units which have occupied school buildings to resolutely implement the guidelines of the instruction issued by the State Council and return all occupied school buildings.

The provincial revolutionary committee decided as follows:

1. All occupied buildings, along with furniture and equipment, must be unconditionally returned to schools. It is impermissible to delay this work on any pretext. Organizations of the party, government and army at various levels should come forward as examples and take the lead in returning occupied school buildings. All units which occupied school buildings must, in accordance with the guidelines and methods set forth in the document of the State Council, take the initiative in keeping in contact with schools to make necessary arrangements. School buildings should be returned no later than the end of August 1979.

2. A leading work group is formed with Wang Ta-jen as leader and (Chia Chun), (Wang Wen-chang), (Chang Yen-min) and (Wen Chun) as deputy leaders. The leading group members are Wang Ta-jen, (Chia Chun), (Wang Wen-chang), (Chang Yen-ming), (Yuan Hsiao-fang), (Cheng Chin-jui), (Fang Pei-lieh), (Kuo Shou-jui), (Feng Pei-chien), (Kao I), (Hsu Jui-yuan), (Wang Chung-hsin) and (Chen Te-jen).

TIENTSIN REQUISITIONS SUBURBAN LAND FOR HOME CONSTRUCTION

SK121259Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] Resolutely carrying out Chairman Hua's important instruction on sincerely paying close attention to solving the housing problem of the masses and the Tientsin municipal party committee's decision on requisition of land, all party organizations and the vast numbers of commune members of the suburban areas of Tientsin Municipality kept the whole situation in mind and actively supported the task of building houses with a total floor space of 7 million square meters in the next 2 years. As a result, requisition of land was done swiftly. By 9 October, the work of marking boundaries and staking off sites on 13,000 mou of land which was requisitioned was completed.

In order to carry out the important instructions of the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on solving the housing problem of the Tientsin people and fulfill the task of building houses with a total floor space of 7 million square meters on schedule in the next 2 years, the municipal party committee decided requisition some 17,000 mou of land in east, west, south and north suburban areas. This requisition involved large amounts of land, and entailed a pressing time limit and hard work. However, through exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and serious mistakes committed by certain responsible persons in Tientsin municipality, comrades of party organizations and departments concerned in suburban areas displayed high revolutionary spirit, eliminated the past unhealthy habit of doing work sluggishly established as result of the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, and replaced it with the fine work style of carrying out every order without fail and in a vigorous and effective manner, so that the decision of the municipal party committee was promptly implementd.

A few days later, comrades of the surveying and mapping section of the municipal planning bureau were organized into six groups and left for 13 sites of the 4 suburban areas to mark boundaries and stake off sites for housing areas on 5 October. Cadres and members of brigades and production teams actively involved supported the work.

In the four days of 5, 6, 7 and 9 October, they finished marking boundaries and staking off sites on the 13,000 mou of requisitioned land which covered all the land needed for building new houses with a total floor space of 7 million square meters, but not the land for new public utility projects associated with the building of new housing areas, the land required for storage of building materials, production of various items and other supportive work in connection with the building of new housing areas and the land which is not a part of the working area but is used for purposes related to the building of new housing areas.

Comrades of the municipal planning bureau and the municipal construction committee said that in the days when Lin Piao and the gang of four interfered with and sabotaged their work and certain responsible persons in Tientsin covered up problems to protect themselves, it was unimaginable that the requisition of land could be carried out so quickly.

TIENTSIN DAILY Article

SK130942Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Oct 78 SK

[Report on TIENTSIN DAILY 9 October commentator's article: "Make a Firm Determination To Complete the 3-Million-Square-Meter Housing Project"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Housing is a question of imperative necessity in people's livelihood as well as a political issue. Building houses with a total floor space of 7 million square meters in the next 2 years is a new demand set forth for us by the general task for the new period as well as a major move in speeding up the national economic building in Tientsin Municipality. It has a vital bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the close connection between the party and the masses of people. Paying attention to solving the housing problem of the masses of people will bring into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism and will encourage them to plunge themselves into revolution and construction with higher revolutionary enthusiasm.

The key to the struggles in the next 2 years lies in the first struggle for next year. If we complete the 3-million-square-meter housing project next year, we will win the initiative and lay a good foundation for completing the 4-million-square-meter housing project in 1980. We should clearly understand the current situation, emancipate our thinking, mobilize forces in all circles to fight a people's war of building houses and resolutely fulfill the arduous task of building houses with a total floor space of 3 million square meters so as to set the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua at rest and delight the broad masses of people.

Some comrades have no confidence in completing the task of building houses with a total floor space of 3 million square meters and are hesitant to start work. Some comrades complain about difficulties, ask for better conditions and try to bargain over this task. Some special comrades even hold that this task is only a boast which can never be fulfilled. The weakness of these comrades is that their minds have not been emancipated and that they do not understand the advanced level at home and abroad, have no idea about the level of advanced units of our municipality, nor study others' advanced techniques. To fulfill the task of building houses with a total floor space of 3 million square meters in 1 year, it is imperative to devise new methods and new measures.

We should relentlessly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the serious misdeeds of some responsible persons in Tientsin, further quicken our steps and make up for the time lost because of their interference and sabotage.

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HEILUNGKIANG DAILY CALLS FOR THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

OW181441Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Article by HEILUNGKIANG DAILY special commentator: "More and Better Efforts Are Needed in Investigation Work"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the guidance of the important instructions issued last December by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on solving problems in our province, many localities and units in our province have unfolded class struggle and the two-line struggle, and persons and incidents involved in the gang of four's plots to usurp party and state leadership have been basically identified through investigation. Investigation work has been successfully, or more or less successfully, carried out in most localities and units. A few backward localities and units are being transformed for the better. Taking the total provincial situation into consideration, our investigation work has produced a momentous victory. However, the development of this work is extremely uneven. Certain localities and units have merely made a formality of their investigation work. Their problems remain unchanged. The struggle between exposure and opposition to exposure and between investigation and opposition to investigation is still highly acute. As of now, leaders in some units are still trying to keep the lid on and suppressing the masses.

Cases like this are not overly numerous. Yet, they pose a very serious obstacle to our complete victory in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and call for the attention of all and for an immediate change.

There are two ways to solve the problems in units where exposure is being stymied and the masses suppressed. 1) The party committee of a higher level dispatches strong and effective work teams to units with more serious problems to uncover the problems along with the masses there. The problems with [word indistinct] and the Chiamussu paper mill were solved this way. There are only a few of these units. 2) Without a higher level dispatching work teams, party organizations of the units or localities themselves are required to solve their own problems, relying on their own abilities. The problems with Cheng County were solved this way. Units like this are numerous.

At present, the "two blows" movement is underway throughout the province. In its course all localities should continue doing their investigation work well. All party committees must stay sober-minded, do their utmost to thoroughly exterminate all that is bad, prevent and correct the situation of slackening efforts or ending the task in too much of a hurry, and see to it that no target is left out and no mistake made.

All localities and units should act in the spirit of the provincial CCP committee's important instruction on investigation work. To make a sweeping examination of their investigation work, they should adopt the method of combining leadership with the masses and combining the higher level's evaluation and their own review. They should race against time, take effective measures and earnestly solve the problems of why they are backward and why some problems remain unsolved. They should resolutely dismiss from leading bodies those who are followers of the "quake faction," who seriously obstruct the movement and refuse to correct their mistakes even after education, so as to remove the stumbling block to the movement. They should carry out the movement thoroughly, in a deepgoing way and through to the end.

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KIRIN'S WANG EN-MAO ADDRESSES PARTY SECRETARIES

SK170030Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 15 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts of speech by Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, at a provincial meeting of secretaries of party committees of various prefecture, municipalities, chou, leagues, counties and banners on 28 September]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] With regard to the achievements scored in our work during the past year, we have a most profound experience; that is, so long as we hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the great strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and implement the party's 11th congress line and the party's principles and policies, we will win victory in the struggle and expand our power. Practice in the struggle clearly shows us that to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner we must comprehensively and accurately master Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, implement the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, uphold that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth and persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the reality in doing everything. Therefore, despite the complicated phenomena and problems piling up, we have solved those problems and also stabilized the situation. As a result, the excellent situation continuously develops.

What is the major problem of agriculture in our province? Leading comrades of the central authorities recently gave a clear answer to this question during their inspection in the work of our province. Leading comrades of central authorities pointed out: In the 28 years following the liberation, Kirin Province has scored some achievements in agriculture but has made slow progress. The progress is not merely generally slow, but very slow. It has been slow not just since the Great Cultural Revolution, but even before.

Standing Committee members of the Kirin provincial party committee conscientiously studied and discussed their important directives and unanimously held that they had pointed out the key problem in agriculture in our province, totally conforming with the reality of our province.

Agricultural production of our province in 1965 before the Great Cultural Revolution did make some achievements and progress as compared to that in the early period after the liberation. However, the progress was very slow indeed. During 16 years, from 1949 to 1965, the total grain output of Kirin Province increased by only 23.1 percent. After the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the phenomenon of slow progress in agriculture was still not changed very much. Agriculture in Kirin lagged far behind the level of other places throughout the country. The increase of the grain output of Kirin Province from the early period after the liberation to 1977 was less than 50 percent of the increase of grain output of other places throughout the country. In the past the soybean of Kirin Province was famous. However, after the [words indistinct] the output of soybean decreased year by year. The per-mou yield of grain was also very low. As agriculture developed very slowly and population and the number of persons who ate commercial grain increased year by year, Kirin Province rendered smaller and smaller contributions to the state, some times even no contributions at all. Not only grain output developed very slowly, but also forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and other diversified economic undertakings. Since production developed slowly, there was little collective accumulation, the income of commune members was fairly low and many difficulties existed regarding people's livelihood.

Why has agriculture developed so slowly in our province? It was not because our conditions were bad, nor because the masses were backward. It was because there were difficulties in our work. It was mainly because of the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially the gang of four.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, we had the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. In the 10 years after the Great Cultural Revolution, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee closely followed first Lin Piao and then the gang of four to actively push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, resulting in disastrous effects in agriculture for our province. He did not learn from Tachai but opposed it. He undermined the implementation of the guidelines of the northern region agricultural conference and two national learn-from-Tachai conferences.

Slow progress in agriculture also impeded the development of industry and various other undertakings. Wielding the big stick of the theory of productive forces, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee vigorously advocated reactionary fallacies such as "politics can affect other things," "relentlessly combat even a fleeting thought in favor of production" and "it is all right to reduce production but not politics." As a result, the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production was disrupted and the people's minds were confused. No one dared to grasp production, vocational work, technical skill, scientific research and management, in short, no one dared to grasp the task of developing productive forces. For this reason, mountains and rivers were not changed much, production output was not high, stable, commune- and brigade-run enterprises were not developed, the agriculture-oriented industrial network was very weak, and the progress of agricultural mechanization was hampered to a serious extent. The level of farm mechanization of Kirin Province was lower than the average level of the country; the amount of chemical fertilizer per mou of field was only half the average amount of the country; management was in a fairly confused state, and agricultural scientific research was very backward.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee undermined the party's rural economic policies. He advocated that as long as the line was correct, it did not matter if policies went too far, negated the policy of to each according to his work, spread egalitarianism, disrupted the principle of exchange at equal value, vigorously engaged in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools, funds, and so forth, and infringed the production team's right to stand on its own feet.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee ruined the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. He concocted experiences of one kind or another--except for trying to increase grain production--created many subjective, formalist things, gave directions blindly, demanded uniformity in production, and carried out many random campaigns in farmland capital construction thus wasting manpower and resources. Poisoned by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee, the work style of many cadres was impure to a serious extent, and the close relations between the party and the masses were undermined.

All these problems can be summarized in one sentence; that is, productive forces in rural areas were severely damaged, and so was agriculture, which is a foundation. This was the basic reason why the agriculture of our province lagged behind over a long period.

The fighting goals for high-speed agricultural development of our province were set forth at the second provincial learn-from-Tachai conference held in January 1978. They are: by 1980 to insure that one-third of our counties are built into Tachai-type counties, to achieve agricultural mechanization basically, to achieve an average annual progressive increase of 9 percent in grain and soybean output, and to increase the amount of grain handed over to the state to the level of the average annual amount during the second 5-year plan period. These are the first steps. The second step is to increase the amount of grain handed over to the state in 1981 or 1982 to the best previous level of the average annual amount during the first 5-year plan period. The third step is to hand over to the state by 1985 an amount of grain 2.4 times that of the second step.

While making efforts to increase grain production, we should also make efforts to greatly develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. Following the development in production, income of commune members should also be constantly increased. On the premise of developed production and increased income for commune members, efforts should be made to properly increase collective accumulation and constantly expand collective economy. Our tasks to achieve this fighting goal are glorious and arduous, but through hard work they are completely attainable. Presently we enjoy many favorable conditions which we never had before. As long as we develop these favorable conditions, overcome difficulties, steel our confidence, go all out, and work in a down-to-earth manner, our goal will certainly be achieved.

I will now elaborate on major measures to develop agriculture with high speed. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee studied and discussed the directives of Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities and unanimously held that in order to develop agriculture of our province rapidly and fulfill our fighting goals on schedule, it is necessary to adopt the following measures:

1. Grasp well the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry out the struggle through to the end.

The former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee closely followed Lin Biao and the gang of four for the whole 10-year period in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the remnant poison of which is very deep and broad. Thoroughly wiping out the pernicious influence of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee is not a matter which can be carried out in a short time, but a fighting task to be fulfilled over a long period. We should not slacken our fighting spirit but strengthen our leadership over the work and continue to fight vigorously until we win complete victory in this struggle. Only by practicing deep and penetrating criticism, wiping out the remnant poison, eliminating chaos and restoring order, can we completely remove obstacles to the great and quick improvement in agriculture.

At present it is also necessary to continue to fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We should thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, the overlord of northeast China and the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and further clarify the right wrong concerning line, ideology and theory.

According to the spirit of the directive of the central authorities, the work of cleaning up the smash-and-grabbers may be brought to a conclusion. Various localities should sincerely sum up experiences gained in the experiments made at selected points in the "one criticism and two blows" movement and carry out this movement further by groups and stages so that it will develop in an all-round way. Those smash-and-grabbers who have not yet been cleaned up can be swept away continually in the "one criticism and two blows movement."

In deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to implement successfully the two documents approved and issued by the party Central Committee concerning lessening irrational burdens of the peasants and modifying cadres' work style. During the movement efforts should be made to uphold the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, while at the same time playing attention to carrying out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In carrying out the "one criticism and two blows" movement, it is imperative to pay special attention to policies, to distinguish between the contradictions of two different natures strictly and to handle them correctly, to help more people by educating them, to narrow the target of attack so as to truly unite more than 95 percent of cadres and the masses, to promote stability and unity, and to develop the excellent situation.

2. Resolutely implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation. All trades and professions should energetically support agriculture. All party committees and every department should further foster the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation and reflect this policy in arranging their manpower, material and financial resources. Industry and all other trades and professions should bring their work within the orbit of taking agriculture as the foundation.

Planning departments at all levels should keep to the order of "agriculture, light industry and heavy industry" in arranging plans, giving priority to agriculture. In order to do this, comrades of planning departments should sincerely study the directives of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, visit actual situation, investigate and study, sum up experiences and find out rules so as to embody the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation in our plans.

The provincial economic commission and various industrial departments should, through investigation and study, make out plans to establish and improve the agriculture-oriented industrial system as soon as possible. Efforts should be made to go all-out to consolidate and develop the small iron, cement, coal mining, electrical generation and chemical fertilizer enterprises and do a good job in manufacturing various goods at scattered localities. Those goods which are suitable to be produced in communes or brigades should be manufactured by commune-run and brigade-run enterprises. Farm subsidiary products should generally be processed at communes or brigades. It is necessary to do a good job in producing agriculture-oriented products.

We should increase the quantity, insure the quality and reduce the cost of production of such products. Substandard products should not be sent out of plants. As for substandard products already sent out of plants, repair, exchange or refund should be guaranteed.

Financial and trade departments should support agriculture by properly dealing with financial resources, the policy on tax collection, procurement prices for farm and subsidiary products and other matters. In addition, culture and education, scientific research and public health departments should support agriculture. Capital construction departments should support agriculture so as to contribute to bringing about great and quick improvements in agriculture.

There is another question to which we should attach great importance and which we should solve sincerely. One-third of our province's total population are not engaged in agriculture. I believe that it is completely possible for them to do some agricultural work and thus to solve their grain problem to some extent. We should learn from Taching's experiences. With emphasis on industry, Taching also engages in agriculture, doing a good job in industry and also running agriculture well. If all trades and professions are able to give first consideration to their own field and at the same time, pay attention to running agriculture and grasping the production of grain and nonstaple food, then the peasants' burdens will be lightened, the quantity of grain provided to those who are not engaged in agriculture will be reduced and the amount of commercial grain handed over to the state will be increased. That will be favorable to the worker-peasant alliance, and both peasants and workers will be elated. We should make efforts to grasp this work well and obtain results within a few years.

3. Carry out extensively and thoroughly the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in a down-to-earth way.

Tachai is a red flag personally fostered by Chairman Mao. To develop our province's agriculture at high speed, the basic thing we must do is learn from Tachai. In this regard, we must have a sober understanding and should not hesitate nor waver. Chairman Hua attaches great importance to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build more Tachai-type counties. He personally convened and presided over two national conferences to learn from Tachai in agriculture, set forth a series of important directives and specifically formulated the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties, thereby pointing out more clearly the orientation and way for us to learn from Tachai and setting forth concrete demands in this regard.

Our present task is to speed up the pace in learning from Tachai in agriculture and building more Tachai-type counties and to raise the standard for building Tachai-type counties. The present ten advanced counties in learning from Tachai have not yet met the demands set forth in the six criteria. We must pay attention to this, adopt effective measures to solve this problem well and help these counties to meet the six criteria within 1 or 2 years, so that they will reach the standard of Tachai-type counties. In addition, we must build ten more Tachai-type counties before 1980, so as to fulfill the demand set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on building one-third of the counties into Tachai-type counties. Other counties must also build a great batch of communes and brigades into Tachai-type communes and brigades so as to create favorable conditions and lay a solid foundation for building Tachai-type counties.

Our province has many good examples in learning from Tachai, such as (Hungshihling) brigade, (Paoan) brigade, (Alati) brigade and (Hsiaohsiang) brigade. The experiences of these advanced models must be actively publicized and popularized. Just as those responsible comrades of the central organs have said, these models are of greater value because they are more appropriate to the specific conditions in our province, have a more exemplary influence and are easier to popularize.

In order to spur the movement to learn from Tachai and popularize the movement to build more Tachai-type counties, the provincial party committee intends to make a conscientious examination of these ten counties in October and approve them as Tachai-type counties if they are qualified. All localities must also organize people to conduct examinations of those counties which are to be built into Tachai-type counties according to the plan. All counties must also conduct similar examinations of Tachai-type communes and brigades and help them to sum up experiences and raise their standard. On this basis, all leaders must sincerely sum up their experience and lessons in leading the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and building more Tachai-type counties, formulate plans, and strengthen leadership so as to insure that the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is carried out extensively, thoroughly, and in a down-to-earth way.

4.. Enforce the principle of paying simultaneous attention to raising yield per unit area and expanding the cultivated acreage.

The way to increase our production lies mainly in raising production per unit area while expanding the cultivated acreage simultaneously.

First of all, we must make full use of the present cultivated land. Our present cultivated land has great potential for increased production. We must pay special attention to raising yield per unit area.

How are we to raise production per unit area? First, we must grasp the commercial grain base areas. Second, we must grasp the low-yield areas in the western part of the province. In accordance with the state plan, we must build the 27 counties in the Sung-Liao Plain into commercial grain base areas. In the next 2 years we must, first of all, grasp the seven counties which have comparatively larger areas and supply more commercial grain, namely Yushu, Nungan, Tehui, Huaite, Lishu, Itung and Fuyu, and concentrate our efforts on achieving success in this battle. In the counties which are commercial grain base areas, the production per unit area should be brought up as well. In this way we can achieve our fighting goal of increasing grain production in our province.

In addition, we must reclaim wasteland and expand cultivated acreage. To reclaim land, we must do a good job of surveying, planning and designing and make rational use of natural resources.

5. Pay simultaneous attention to doing a good job in current production and carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way.

This year's autumn harvest has already started. We must make a success of autumn harvest so as to reap the fruits of the masses' hard work this year. We must insure that every grain reaped is stored in the granary. We must also do a good job of side-line production, accumulate manure, make compost and arrange well for the use of manpower and animal power. We must bring into full play the role of machines and fulfill the autumn plowing task according to the plan.

We must do a good job of threshing and delivering grain to the state and guard against fire and theft so as to protect the autumn harvest well.

On the basis of insuring the success of current production, we must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way and rapidly bring about an upsurge in this regard. To make a success of this year's farmland capital construction, we must first solve well the problem of the people's thinking and understanding. That is, we must sum up experiences and lessons sincerely, unify our thinking and raise our understanding, so as to give full rein to our energies and fight in unity.

In the past, our farmland capital construction was not overdone. In fact, what we did was far from sufficient. Therefore, we must work hard this year. We must affirm and commend the positive aspects and achievements in farmland capital construction in the past and correct and criticize shortcomings and mistakes. It is impermissible to negate and criticize all work without analysis. This would dampen the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to go all out for farmland capital construction.

At one time, some comrades pursued the wrong things of Lin Biao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and committed some mistakes, thus causing losses to farmland capital construction. These comrades should be subjected to criticism, because it will do them good. We should properly deal with them. We should never hold on to them and not let them pass if they conduct self-criticism and are willing to correct their mistakes. They led the masses to work vigorously. This spirit was good and should be protected and carried forward.

We should work out plans for carrying out farmland capital construction which suit the actual conditions and give consideration to the whole situation.

In making plans we must follow the mass line and combine the efforts of the leaders, technical personnel and the masses. We must visit actual situation, to conduct investigation and study, carry out repeated discussions at both high and low level and see to it that the task of building high-and stable-yield farmland is carried out in all brigades and areas.

We must also pay attention to policies and quality. The central policy issue is that of rational burdens. We must stress carrying forward the communist style as well as carrying out the party's rural economic policies for the present stage and insure that the principles of voluntarism, benefit for all and exchange of equal value are carried out.

While carrying out construction work, we must treasure our manpower. Wasted labor power is the greatest waste. We must do a good job of labor management and strictly carry out the quota control system and the method of giving rewards according to labor so that more pay is given for more work and labor efficiency is enhanced. We should make the scale of the campaign commensurate with the size of the project, that is, larger-scale campaigns for large projects and smaller scale campaigns for smaller projects. We should avoid seeking false reputations and pay attention to actual efficiency.

As for water conservancy, we must emphasize tapping potential and building subsidiary projects for existing works. We must sincerely solve problems arising in the large-size electric irrigation stations. We must provide the existing works with subsidiary projects so as to bring their efficiency into full play.

6. It is necessary to vigorously develop farmyard manure along with the development of chemical fertilizer. The fertilizer problem should be solved by walking on two legs. Great efforts should be made to develop chemical fertilizer on the one hand, and to accumulate farmyard manure on the other. The latter is the main field of work. Even if chemical fertilizer is greatly developed in the future, emphasis should still be put on vigorously developing farmyard manure.

7. It is necessary to accelerate the pace in mechanizing farming. There are only 2 years left to meet the demand to basically realize farm mechanization by 1980. This is a heavy task to be accomplished in a short period of time. The entire party should be determined to make efforts to realize this great goal. We should achieve the mechanization of farm work by 40, 50 and 60 percent in 1979, that is, 40 percent of the paddy rice field is transplanted by machines, 50 percent of the dry field is sowed by machines, and 60 percent of the farmland which is plowed by machines. Next year is of crucial importance. We should sustain our efforts to heighten our understanding on the importance of farm mechanization. We should grasp well farm mechanization as we grasped agricultural collectivization. It is necessary to sum up the good typical experience in developing farm mechanization, commend the advanced units and individuals, give them rewards and widely popularize their experiences.

8. It is necessary to carry out a three-in-one combination in developing agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Of these, not a single one can be omitted. They should be placed in equal positions. This was Chairman Mao's invariable concept in guiding socialist agriculture and is also the common experience in developing agriculture at high speed both at home and abroad as the leading comrade of central authorities said, to develop forestry in Kirin Province, in a certain sense, is more important than agriculture. This means that neither animal husbandry nor agriculture can be developed without the successful development of forestry. However, our province has lagged behind in developing forestry. The proportion of areas which are covered with trees remains relatively low. The work of sapling cultivation and reforestation is insufficient. A total acreage of 25 million mou of waste mountains and land suitable for forestry in the province are still not afforested. Where afforestation has been done, there is no good forest management. The survival rate of saplings is low and the growth is slow. Few of them will grow into timber trees. Hereafter, we should go all out to develop forestry. We should sincerely push forward while also pushing agriculture forward. In the areas of western Kirin particularly, which are afflicted with drought and sandstorm, it is extremely important to do a good job in forestry. Otherwise, agricultural development cannot be insured, nor can animal husbandry be developed. Due to the large amount of acreage to be afforested in western Kirin, it is necessary to combine afforestation by the state with the afforestation by the communes and brigades and conscientiously mechanize forest-farm work so as to bring into play the role of machines in afforestation.

It is necessary to strengthen the development of animal husbandry, build pastureland well and construct fodder bases with all-out efforts. This is the key measure in developing animal husbandry. In addition, it is also necessary to solve the problems of water conservancy, well, improve the breed of livestock, prevent animal epidemics and diseases, and solve the problems of mechanizing animal husbandry and implementing policies.

9. It is necessary to combine the development of agriculture with the development of enterprises operated by communes and brigades. In developing commune and brigade enterprises, first we should rely on the communes and brigades to run such enterprises themselves. Secondly, there should be support and assistance from the industry, finance, revenue, commerce and others. Without their support and assistance, commune and brigade enterprises cannot be successfully developed. The leadership on the various fronts and in various departments should enlighten their minds and do a good job in supporting the development of commune and brigade enterprises as their own task.

10. It is necessary to do a good job in carrying out scientific research on agriculture and develop agro-science work. In agricultural modernization, scientific research on agriculture should precede the work. As a matter of fact, our present scientific agricultural research work far from meets the demand of the new situation of developing agriculture at high speed. Many important issues have not been solved. We should attach great importance to scientific research on agriculture and strengthen the work in this field.

11. It is necessary to implement the party's various rural economic policies and improve cadres' work style. The documents approved and issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in regard to lightening the irrational burdens on peasants and changing the work style of cadres constitute a policy decision of great importance for developing agricultural production, increasing peasants' income, boosting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and promoting the all out efforts for rapid progress in agriculture. All party committees should study them repeatedly and heighten their understanding of these documents. It is necessary to put the study of these documents on their agenda and grasp it well as a matter of prime importance. Effective measures should be adopted to implement them earnestly. They should not be perfunctory in studying the documents or treat it as a formality or put the matter aside after a period of empty talk.

12. It is necessary to build a new socialist countryside. In building a new socialist countryside, all-round planning is needed. This planning should be carried out year after year so as to continuously change the outlook of the countryside.

13. Conscientious efforts should be made to strengthen the building of all leading bodies. This is the most crucial among the tasks we have mentioned. Without this, all other tasks cannot be carried out. The fundamental thing in effectively grasping the building of leading bodies is to educate cadres to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, earnestly implement the party's policies and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and exercising democratic centralism. Emphatic efforts should be made to grasp well the ideological building and do a good job in organizational building.

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It is necessary to unite with all forces that can be united with, bring all positive factors into play and at the same time, turn all negative factors into positive ones so as to render contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

14. Efforts should be made to strengthen the party's unified leadership over the economic work. This is a guarantee for the accelerated development of agriculture and the realization of the four modernizations. In order to bring into play the role of all functionary departments, it is necessary to strengthen the party's unified leadership over them. It won't do if each goes its own way without the party committee's unified leadership. We should achieve the unification of thinking, policies, plans, commands and actions. Leading cadres should sincerely study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the party's principles, line and policies. They should also learn technology, science and their professional affairs. They should be good at implementing the instructions given by the higher authorities in light of the local concrete situation. Not only should a general and wide-spread call be issued, but also concrete guidance should be given. Not only should work be done in good order, but also strict checkups should be conducted. It is necessary to command the units and persons who have made achievements and criticize those who have committed mistakes. We should see that a clear line of demarcation is drawn between right and wrong, merits and faults, commendation and punishment. Leading cadres should set an example by their own conduct in working energetically, painstakingly and vigorously. They should oppose talking nonsense, bragging and lying. Efforts should be made to visit actual conditions and go among the masses to conduct investigation and study. They should use their brains and take concrete action. They should try to discover new states of affairs, study new questions, sum up new experience and put forward new measures. They should continue to score new achievements and fulfill their duty as leaders in realizing the four modernizations.

Defines Upholding Mao's Banner

SK190840Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, delivered important speeches on the fundamental question of what is meant by holding high Chairman Mao's great banner genuinely and what is meant by holding it high for show at a recent Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee called to discuss the important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities, a meeting of party members and cadres of provincial-level organs to convey the important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities, and a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and county party committees convened by the provincial party committee.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: Seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything, combining theory with practice and taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth--this constitutes a basic viewpoint and a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and is a matter of Marxist proletarian world outlook, of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This is a matter of how to know the world and transform it. This issue has bearing on whether the proletarian revolutionary cause will succeed or fail, and is the key to holding high Chairman Mao's great banner.

Only when we have a clear understanding of this basic issue and grasp the Marxist ideological weapon can we hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, gradually know and master its law of development through the practice of hundreds of millions of people of our country in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction, handle new problems and new tasks which arise in the new historical conditions, accelerate the realization of the four socialist modernizations, and continuously push forward the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered for us by Chairman Mao. Only when we do so will there be hope for our undertakings.

He said: Practice in the struggle after the smashing of the gang of four has enabled us to understand more clearly that to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner means to comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, carry out the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee and persist in seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything, combining theory with practice and taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth.

Comrade Wang En-mao continued: To hold high Chairman Mao's banner, we must carry out the line of the 11th national party congress and the general task for the new period set forth at the Fifth NPC and strive to accelerate the realization of the four socialist modernizations. Otherwise, we cannot say that we have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, and it would be a lie if we said so. Now the task facing us is not whether we should achieve the four modernizations before the end of this century, but that we should strive to attain this great goal more speedily and within a shorter period of time. This requires that we set our brains in motion, proceed from reality and seek truth from facts in summing up the experiences in our socialist revolution and socialist construction, and speed up the lead-forward process of the four modernizations--the process of proceeding from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

In light of our experiences in socialist construction for nearly 30 years, how can we develop the national economy at high speed? We should do our work in light of the law governing the development of the national economy, and formulate plans for national economic development which are in conformity with the actual situation.

He stressed: The socialist system of our country has excellent conditions for emancipating productive force. However, there still exists a situation in which the superstructure and the economic foundation, the relations of production and the productive force, are at once in conformity and contradictory. The contradictory nature became worse as a result of the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We should emancipate our minds in the course of the in-depth struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and boldly reform all sectors of the superstructure and relations of production which are not in conformity with the development of the economic foundation and productive force. We should uphold the socialist orientation so that the superstructure will conform with the economic foundation, and relations of production with the productive force.

He also pointed out: No matter whether we are engaged in agriculture or industry, science and technology or other undertakings, we should seek truth from facts and do our work honestly.

In learning from Taching and from Tachai, we should seek truth from facts and be honest. We often mention the problem of whether to learn from Taching and Tachai genuinely or just for show. What is meant by learning from them genuinely? By learning from them for show? I think that when we seek truth from facts and are honest in learning from them, we are learning from them genuinely. Otherwise, we are learning from them for show. We should emancipate our minds in upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything.

At present, some people's minds are petrified. They do everything in strict accordance with what higher authorities say and mechanically copy and transmit instead of linking instructions with the actual conditions of their specific localities, departments or units. Our leading cadres at all levels should set their brains in motion, dare to think, advance more good ideas and methods which are applicable to the specific conditions of their own localities, departments and units.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: To hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, we must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Otherwise, we cannot say that we have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, and it would be a lie if we said so.

Lin Piao and the gang of four engaged in fake leftism and real rightism in a big way. Flaunting the signboard of holding high and giving prominence to Chairman Mao's great banner, they deliberately distorted and tampered with the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, reversed the relationship between theory and practice in a fundamental way and confused and petrified the people's minds.

We should expose and criticize them theoretically from the point of view of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. Presently, it is particularly necessary to criticize them from the viewpoint of the theory of philosophy. This requires that we uphold Marxist philosophy, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism, persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything, comprehensively and accurately understand and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, adhere to the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism and uphold the viewpoint of putting practice in the first place and taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth.

We should shatter the mental shackles imposed on the people by the gang of four and Lin Piao, break their forbidden area and eliminate their pernicious influence. We should set our brains in motion, emancipate our minds, break down fetishes and superstitions, think things out for ourselves and prevent and overcome petrified thinking.

It is necessary to be good at discovering new problems and study them, sum up new experiences, advance new methods, create new things and make sure we meet the requirement set by Chairman Mao of going on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing so as to accelerate the speedy realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: To hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, we must unite all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive ones to serve the achievement of the socialist four modernizations. Otherwise, we cannot say that we have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, and it would be a lie if we said so.

Chairman Mao's banner is a banner of unity and militancy. We should hold high Chairman Mao's great banner so that we will be able to unite all forces that can be united and overcome all enemies and difficulties. Whether we can unite all forces that can be united is a major issue bearing on whether we can achieve the four modernizations. We should, and certainly can, unite the overwhelming majority of people.

Comrade Wang En-mao continued: To hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, we must conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and combine theory with practice. Mao Tsetung Thought is a product of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Deriving itself from practice, theory should withstand the test of practice and develop itself through practice. If theory is divorced from the basic principle of combining itself with practice, it is divorced from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a fundamental way and will go astray.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the thought of seeking truth from facts. To seek truth from facts is to know the objective law and do everything according to this law. This requires conducting investigations and research and constantly summing up experiences.

Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. Whether the opinions of leading cadres are correct or not is not decided by the people's subjective will, but by test in objective practice. If their opinions are correct, they will be able to withstand the test by practice and cannot be denied. If their opinions are erroneous, we cannot persist in them because they will be negated by practice. If their opinions are erroneous and are going to be negated by practice, our work will be damaged, and the people will be afflicted. Therefore, all leading cadres should be highly responsible to the people, intensify their study, pay attention to investigation and research, modestly listen to the masses' opinions from all sources, respect objective facts, sincerely sum up experiences, understand the objective law, do everything according to this law, strive to avoid making mistakes, make fewer mistakes and correct them whenever they make mistakes, overcome apathetic thinking, raise their awareness and insure correct leadership.

Comrade Wang En-mao called on all party organizations, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, sincerely organize cadres to study and understand the important instructions of central leading comrades, adhere to the basic principles of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and combining theory with practice, persist in taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth, shatter the mental shackles imposed on the people's minds by the gang of four, break the forbidden area, emancipate their minds, successfully carry out their work and make more contributions to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

STATE AID TO NINGSIA REGION OVER 20 YEARS DETAILED

OW180824Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 18 Oct (HSINHUA)--State subsidies to China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have on the average accounted for 48.36 percent of the region's annual budget in the twenty years since it was established in 1958. The figure has on occasion reached 75.7 percent.

State aid to minority areas in the form of funds, personnel, materials and technical assistance for the cultural and economic development of minority nationalities has been part of China's consistent policy of regional autonomy. There are four other autonomous regions in China--Tibet, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi.

Following are facts and figures on aid from the state over the past two decades for this autonomous region for Chinese Moslems:

State funds account for 88.2 percent of the region's total capital investment; all profits and taxes from enterprises in the region, including those built with state funds, became part of regional government revenue; an annual subsidy is given for the development of the nationalities in the region; large numbers of cadres, workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, teachers, medical workers and literature and art workers have been sent here from various parts of the country to aid development; large quantities of building materials and complete sets of installations have been sent in; in developing the regional economy, the central government has studied local conditions and built a number of major factories, mines and other key projects.

A trunk railway line built with state funds runs from Paotow, a rising industrial city in Inner Mongolia, through Ningsia to Lanchow, capital of neighbouring Kansu Province. This links with the national railway network. There are also major highways linking the region to neighbouring provinces and autonomous regions. Passenger planes fly from Yinchuan, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, to Peking, Lanchow and Paotow.

A major power-irrigation project has been built at Chingtunghsia on the Yellow River. Nine irrigation canals have been built or rebuilt to divert water from the river. A hydraulic power station supplies the region with 200,000 kilowatts of cheap electricity. A big electric pumping station, which irrigates 6,600 hectares of dry land has been in operation in the hilly areas in the south.

The region has large coal resources. Coal mining centres have been built in the region which meet local needs, as well as those of the surrounding area. Ningsia is one of China's wool producing regions. A woolen mill built with state funds now employs more than 1,300 workers and makes more than 20 different kinds of woolen fabrics for export and domestic consumption.

Gross industrial output for the autonomous region in 1977 was 27 times bigger than it was 20 years ago and grain output has increased by 78.1 percent. The region's revenue has increased almost six times in the past 20 years.

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MOSLEM CUSTOMS RESPECTED IN PRC'S NINGSIA HUI REGION

OW161019Y Peking NCNA in English 0905 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 16 Oct (HSINHUA correspondents)--The customs and habits of the Hui nationality, one of the most populous minority nationalities in China and who follow Moslem beliefs, are universally respected in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, both in urban and rural areas. Respect for the customs and habits of minority nationalities is an important aspect of China's policy of equality of nationalities.

On a recent visit to the area HSINHUA correspondents looked at the various ways in which this policy is translated into action.

In Yinchuan, the capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, a meat dressing and packing plant with more than 200 workers has the capacity to slaughter 4,000 head of cattle and sheep a day. More than 90 percent of the workers in the sheep workshop are Hui people. In accordance with Islamic custom only imams (Moslem prayer leaders) are permitted to slaughter the animals and this is done according to Moslem custom.

We drove southward on the Yinchuan-Kuyuan highway. There were Hui restaurants in towns such as Wuchung and Chungning. Restaurant workers wearing the white caps of the Hui nationality served us. Most government institutions, factories and schools in different parts of the autonomous region have set up dining rooms for the Hui, where their special foods are served.

At the county seat of Kuyuan in the southern Liuran mountain area, where over 43 percent of the population are Hui, we visited a store selling special consumer goods used by the Hui nationality. There on the shelves are everyday utensils, various kinds of fabrics in traditional Hui designs, toilet soap made of beef fat or vegetable oil and the silver earrings and hairpins loved by the Hui.

Cakes, pastries and other delicacies made with vegetable oil are made at a special food factory and sold by a Hui food store at this county seat. The town has seven restaurants and snack shops, a Moslem slaughter house and several butchers' shops, all catering for the Hui.

We visited the home of Ma Chuan-liang, an itinerant film projectionist who lives in the Kuochiachiao people's commune in Lingwu County, where the Hui live in a close-knit community on a plain in an area irrigated by the Yellow River. Thirty-one-year-old Ma Chuan-liang built a large new room earlier this year, the seventh room in the past six years. Now he and the eight other members of his family--his parents, two younger brothers, his wife and three children--share a total of eleven rooms.

The house has a sizeable yard and a good well. Red cotton blankets were piled up on a rectangular heated brick bed in the room we entered. A jar used for shower baths was hung up behind the door and there was a drainage pipe under the floor. Ma said that nearly all commune members of Hui nationality lived in new houses that were similar in design to accommodate the special washing facilities traditionally required by Moslems.

Ma Chuan-liang's wife is also a commune member. She wore the traditional white cap and offered us their favourite sweet drink mixed with red dates, dried fruit and brown sugar served in porcelain bowls.

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His 54-year-old mother was also dressed in traditional costume, the main features of which are trousers with black ribbons bound around the legs and a white cap. She told us: "Our people's commune and their subdivisions never pose any interference to our religious life."

Ma Chuan-liang talked about respect for the Hui people's customs and habits shown by the majority Han people. As an itinerant film projectionist for the commune, Ma Chin-liang is often invited to Han homes. Han peasants set aside special tea-sets for their Moslems guests, who are not permitted to use vessels used by non-Moslems. "Even in the communes inhabited by both Han and Hui peoples, the Hans respect our beliefs and do not use water from the wells used by the Huis," he added.

Ma Chuan-liang went on to say: "The party and government give priority to supplying food and daily necessities needed by we Hui people. We are able to get all the special things we use from nearby supply and marketing cooperatives. These include brown sugar, red dates, dried fruit, kettles, coloured procelain bowls with covers, printed cotton and silk fabrics and kerchieves for women."

The collective economy of the Kuochiachiao commune has expanded and the income of individuals has risen rapidly since its founding in 1958. Total grain output last year was 11 times greater than in the early post-liberation period. The average income of every household increased fivefold. Nearly all the commune's families have bank savings. Fifty-two new housing quarters have been set up in the commune in the past 20 years.

Hui, Han Make Good Neighbors

OW170811Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 17 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 17 Oct(HSINHUA)--The working people of the Hui and Han nationalities who were forbidden to contact each other before liberation are now living as good neighbours and working together.

Ma Ting-yao, a Hui cadre on the Kiyuan County Revolutionary Committee in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, told HSINHUA that prior to liberation in 1949, working people of the Hui nationality were forbidden to live in the city and could not make contact in public with people of the Han nationality because of the discriminatory and oppressive policy of the reactionary Kuomintang ruling class. The Hui people were not even recognized as a nationality.

Since the founding of new China and particularly after the establishment of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in 1958 the relationship between Hui and Han people has prospered. Many Hui working people moved to the county town of Kuyuan. Now one fifth of the urban inhabitants are of Hui nationality. The town is a good example of unity and cooperation between people of different nationalities. There are restaurants, food stores and other shops which observe the special customs of the Hui people. Special kitchens have been set up for the Hui people working in government offices, factories and schools.

The biggest concentration of people of the Hui nationality, 1,060,000, live in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in compact communities. They make up nearly one third of the total population, other nationalities being Han, Mongolian, Manchu, Korean, Chuang and Tibetan.

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Some villages are now inhabited by both Hui and Han peasants and they work together to speed up production. Upwards of 95 percent of the peasants in Taitzu production brigade in Wuling County in the central part of Ningsia are of Hui nationality. There are only a few Han households. Seventy-seven-year-old Kuo Shao-mei, who has no children, is one of the Han people in this brigade. He is an expert vegetable and melon grower. Several years ago, he was invited by the Taitzu brigade leadership to teach his cultivation methods to brigade members. Since his native village is quite far away from the brigade, he decided to settle down there and help raise better vegetables. The old man told HSINHUA that even though he is old and has no relatives, he is not lonely. "The brigade is my family and the Hui brothers and sisters are my relatives," he said.

Even though the Han are a tiny minority, the brigade elected an outstanding Han peasant to be a member of the revolutionary committee.

Thirty-nine-year-old Hui coal miner Ma Ting-kuei was a shepherd before liberation. He became a worker at the Tzuyaopao coal mine in 1958, and learned technical know-how from cadres and veteran miners of the Han nationality. Later he headed a coal-extraction team made up of Han and Hui workers. The team has met production quotas every year and has been cited as an advanced national unit. In February this year, Ma Ting-kuei's workmates elected him a deputy to the 5th National People's Congress.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REPORTED IN NINGSIA HUI REGION

OW190856Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 19 Oct (HSINHUA)--Summer grain output increased by 20 percent over last year in that area of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region which is irrigated. Autumn crops are doing well with another good harvest in sight. Last year the area produced 30 percent more grain than in 1976.

Water for the area is channelled from the Yellow River. This area covers ten counties and two cities in the vicinity of Yinchuan, the regional capital. Its 200,000 hectares are one fourth of the region's total cropland. Half of the region's grain is produced here. Grain output, compared with 1950, was up 3.1 times last year.

This area is one of China's major ancient water conservancy projects, built 2,000 years ago. The project was beneficial to crop growth but was unable to afford protection in time of floods, because the Yellow River was not controlled. Successive years of flooding turned large tracts of farmland into marshes or alkaline fields. After liberation, people in the area started to build new water projects. In 1958 the state began the Chingtung Gorge project, a huge water control project on the Yellow River. By 1960 water was being contained, the flood threat was reduced and more farmland was brought under irrigation. Scores of farms, forests and orchards were planted on the former marsh-lands.

The multi-purpose Chingtung Gorge water complex supplies electric power to industry throughout the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. 18 chemical fertilizer factories have been built. The irrigated area has 850 kilograms of chemical fertilizer for each hectare of farmland.

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Almost all the people's communes in the area have electric power for their farm work and their small industries. Scientific farming is being popularized and good seed strains used. More and more machines have replaced manual labor.

A plan was worked out last year to transform the low-lying farmlands north of Yinchuan. People there have built a number of electric pumping stations and dug 3,000 ditches to drain water from some 200 marshes and ponds. Already large tracts of alkaline wasteland have been turned into good farm fields, enabling Pinglo and Holan counties to produce 30 percent more summer crops this year than last.

The big advances in agriculture have helped the peasants to steadily improve their living conditions. Now most of them have new houses.

A group of technicians have started preparatory field surveys for another big water control project on the Yellow River south of the irrigated area. This will further facilitate agriculture in the area.

TAN CHI-LUNG SPEAKS AT TSINGHAI 'QUALITY MONTH' AWARDS MEETING

OW181117Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial Economic Committee and the Tsinghai Provincial Trade Union Council held a televised meeting on 14 October at the provincial revolutionary committee's auditorium to sum up experiences and award prizes to units and individuals who were outstanding during "quality month" activities.

Leading comrades of the Tsinghai provincial party and revolutionary committees Tan Chi-lung, Yang Yen, (Liang Yu-hung), (Teng Hsiao-hsien), Hsi-hou-pa, Ma Wan-li, Shen Ling and (Shang Chi-chien) attended the meeting. Comrade Tan Chi-lung delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Comrade (Shih Chin-hsien), vice chairman of the provincial economic committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Shen Ling, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial economic committee, spoke first at the meeting.

Comrade Shen Ling said: "The beginning achievements of our province's industrial and communications departments during "quality month" activities have strengthened our confidence that we can improve the quality of our province's products and have created favorable conditions for their fundamental and rapid improvement. But the quality of a great number of products has not regained its previous highest level."

Comrade Shen Ling sternly criticized leading cadres of certain units and concerned personnel for their extremely irresponsible attitudes toward product quality. He demanded that leaders at all levels begin with ideological education, grasp and handle typical cases, and appropriately punish those people involved in serious cases causing major damage to the economy.

Comrade (Chang Tung-i), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, announced the namelist of enterprises, workshops, shifts and sections, and advanced individuals who have been evaluated as outstanding producers of fine quality products.

Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, personally awarded the Tsinghai heavy machine tool plan, Tsinghai (Kuangming) chemical plan and Sining No 1 (Flaser) plant each a banner, inscribed "Enterprise producing fine-quality products," and a 500-Yuan cash prize.

Comrade Shen Ling, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, awarded 13 workshops and 45 sections, as well as 100 advanced individuals, banners citations or cash prizes for producing fine-quality and reliable products.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

After fully affirming the achievements of our province's industrial and communications departments during "quality month" activities, Comrade Tan Chi-lung pointed out: "Our present efforts and achievements in promoting production and improving product quality cover only the losses caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage. To rapidly increase production, we still have a lot of work to do. The primary task facing us now is the race against time in improving quality and designing new product models and in catching up with and surpassing advanced foreign and domestic levels."

Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: "Building China into a powerful and modern socialist nation before the end of this century is a great revolution that will basically change our country's backward economic and technological status and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"We leading cadres at whatever level must follow Chairman Hua's instructions, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, further emancipate our minds, act boldly, devise more reform measures, make greater strides and personally lead the current great revolution and transformation. We should master the skills needed in production on a large scale, which demands modern technology and a complex, rigorous management. We should acquire the ability to organize economic and technological sectors symmetrically, so we can insure their measured and balanced development."

Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: "We should step up the consolidation of our enterprises in light of our current great revolution and transformation. We should bring about a major change in enterprise and industrial management through technological, institutional and organizational reform. The key to efficient industrial production lies in our success in consolidating the leading bodies of our enterprises. We need to reorganize them into compact, unified, efficient and well-organized groups which have worker support. Leading cadres of enterprises should acquire a basic understanding of production plans and labor, financial, technological and equipment management. They should carry out their jobs strictly according to economic law. A system of division of responsibilities should be established, with plant directors taking charge under the leadership of party committees to insure that a strong, efficient chain of command exists in every enterprise."

Comrade Tan Chi-lung demanded that all enterprises strengthen political and ideological work, tighten labor and economic discipline, resolutely criticize and resist all evil bourgeois winds and give full play to democracy in management. He urged all enterprises to combine centralized leadership with democratic management and guarantee the rights of staff members and workers to master their own enterprises.

In conclusion, Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: "The great revolution to change our country's backward economy and technology has come. We must increase our understanding, emancipate our minds from the mental shackles imposed on us by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and work hard to greet the 30th anniversary of the people's republic and help achieve the four modernizations as quickly as possible."

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